HUMAN EVENTS

YOUR WEEKLY WASHINGTON REPORT

Vol. XXIX, No. 16 Copyright 1969 by HUMAN EVENTS, Inc. April 19, 1969 35¢

Military Repositioned Around Globe

Behind the Soviets' 'Forward Strategy'

By PAUL SCOTT

The dramatic movement of powerful Soviet naval units from the Arctic to the Pacific Ocean is an integral part of the Kremlin's strategy of repositioning its military forces in strategic areas of the world.

Although U.S. intelligence authorities are split over the immediate impact on the West of this Russian naval build-up in the Pacific, the majority agree the transfer of ships gives the Kremlin a powerful new military lever to influence future events on the Korean peninsula, in Asia, and other areas of the world.

Strikingly illustrative of this expanding "forward strategy" are the following Soviet military movements during the past year:

(1) the positioning of 80,000 Russian troops in Czechoslovakia near the West German border; (2) movement of 20,000 additional troops into East Germany and Poland; (3) shifting a large number of Russian ships to the Mediterranean; and (4) basing of Soviet long-range bombers in the United Arab Republic; (5) increasing of military supplies to Arab nations; (6) supplying of arms to Nigeria to internationalize the war there; (7) increasing the flow of arms to North Viet Nam; and (8) shifting of Arctic Ocean naval units to the Pacific.

Significantly, the transferring Soviet navy units have aboard an unusually large number of bilingual communication officers who speak either Korean or Japanese in addition to their native tongue.

Presence of these officers, detected before the Soviet naval units left Murmansk, greatly puzzled American naval intelligence officers until the final destination of the Red naval units was uncovered by the British.

While Russian diplomats are dropping hints all over the world that the Soviet naval movement is designed to meet "the growing Chinese Communist border threat" in the Far East, U.S. intelligence authorities believe there is much more to the Soviet strategic power build-up in the Pacific.

For instance, South Korean intelligence officials have warned the U.S. that the naval transfer is part of Moscow's preparations to support a 1970 invasion of their country by the North Koreans.

This latter threat is considered so real that Speaker John McCormack (D.-Mass.) recently arranged for a congressional delegation headed by House Majority Leader Carl Albert (D.-Okla.) to fly to South Korea to indicate U.S. backing for that government. The lawmakers agreed to work for a step-up of American military aid as a move to deter the Communists.

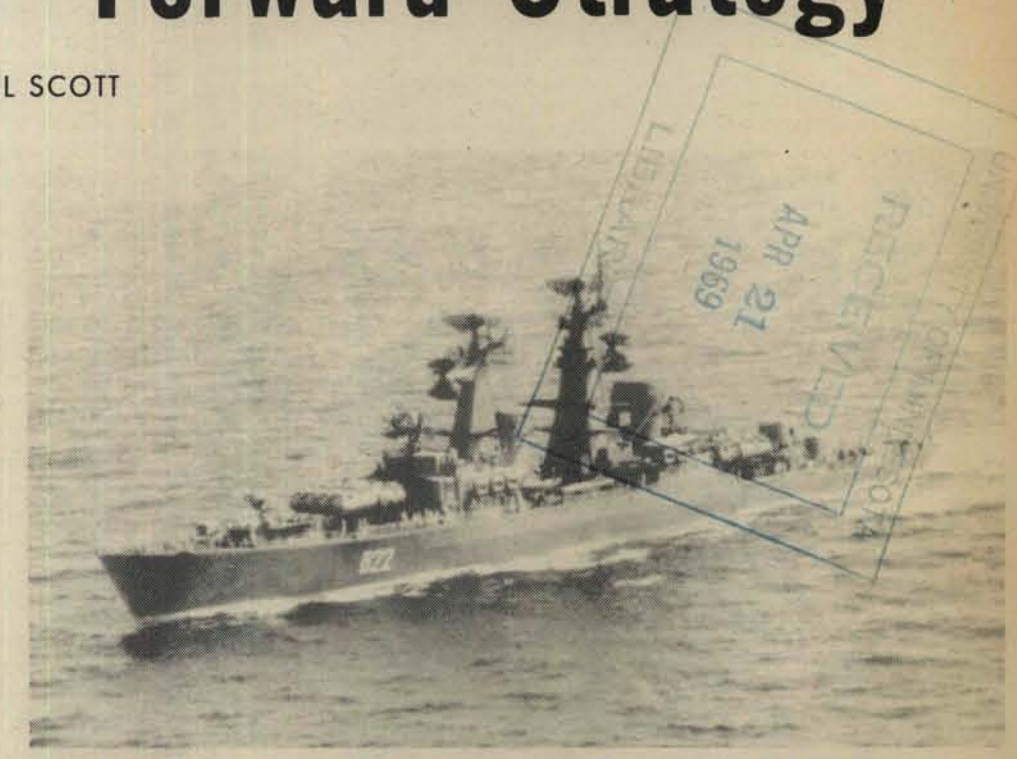
According to the South Koreans, Kim Il Sung, tempestuous North Korean dictator, is merely waiting to strike until American forces become so mired down in Viet Nam that they cannot defend Korea.

As of today, the priorities of the Viet Nam war have left South Korea woefully unprepared to resist another invasion. More than 50,000 of South Korea's best troops have been drawn out of the line to fight in Viet Nam.

The 50,000 Americans who hold 18 miles of the 151-mile Korean front are ill-equipped to face North Korea's modern 400,000-man army and air force without additional air and ground support from other U.S. bases.

The frantic war preparations in North Korea, plus the unpreparedness in the south, could make Korea a future Pearl Harbor for American forces there if Moscow decides the time is ripe to have Soviet-trained Kim Il Sung open a second Asian front.

It is known here that Moscow's agents in Japan have instructions to ferment a new round of strikes and protests designed to force the present Japanese government to block use of U.S. bases there in any new Korean war. These protests will be centered around opposition to proposed renewal of U.S.-Japanese defense agreements.



A Soviet guided missile destroyer cruises unhindered through the Mediterranean, once a Western preserve. The rapid shifting of Red naval units has alarmed U.S. intelligence; in fact, just last week the prestigious Institute of Strategic Studies warned the United States has seemed to lose the desire to be the dominant power in the world.

These are the little-aired developments in the Far East that President Nixon is being urged by his intelligence advisers to consider in his assessment of the movement of Soviet naval units to the Pacific.

The blow-up of Sino-Soviet border clashes by Moscow is considered highly significant by Nixon's intelligence advisers, but they caution that far too little is known about the incidents to determine whether they were connected with the naval movement or are being used as a cover for more sinister Russian intentions.

One of the most interesting articles on current Soviet foreign policy and strategy being studied at the highest level of the Nixon Administration was written by Joseph Schiebel, director of the Russian area studies program and professor of history of Georgetown University.

Titled "Convergence or Confrontation?", the Schiebel article gives a bleak prospect of a less militant Russia, stating:

"A whole array of military and particularly naval developments and the imminent succession by the Soviet Union to strategic bases (especially those which would permit the Soviet Union almost total domination over the Near and Middle East) . . . point to a preoccupation with techniques of empire by strategic control. . . .

"The emergence of the Soviet Union as a substantive provider of development aid (with strategic strings attached to much of it), as a marketer of major competitive goods (oil, advanced aircraft, etc.) and as a factor in the international money market indicate a growing capacity in this medium of political control. . . ."

Schiebel's forecasts that the Kremlin's effort to undermine relations between West Germany and the U.S., the national liberation strategy, and the strategy of isolating the U.S. as a world power will dominate operational aspects of Soviet foreign policy in the foreseeable future.

"The Soviet leaders are not omnipotent supermen," he concludes. "They owe their successes to the fact that they were able to so organize and arrange their advances that there would be no enemies."

The article appears in the 1968-69 Winter Issue of the *Intercollegiate Review*.

Phyllis Schlafly on the ABM

Do We Have the Will to Win?

Page 8

Gov. Reagan on Ending Campus Turmoil

Page 12

NEWSPAPER

UNIV OF MINNESOTA
SERIALS RECORDS
LIBRARIES
MINNEAPOLIS MN 55455

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

HUMAN EVENTS

YOUR WEEKLY WASHINGTON REPORT

FOUNDED IN 1944

FRANK C. HANIGHEN (1899-1964)
JAMES L. WICK (1897-1964)
MILTON I. WICK, *Publisher Emeritus*

The Declaration of Independence begins: "When in the course of *Human Events*. . . ."

In reporting the news, *Human Events* is objective; it aims for accurate presentation of the facts. But it is *not* impartial. It looks at events through eyes that are biased in favor of limited constitutional government, local self-government, private enterprise and individual freedom. These principles represented the bias of the Founding Fathers. We think the same bias will preserve freedom in America.

•

EDITOR.....Thomas S. Winter
CAPITOL HILL EDITOR.....Allan H. Ryskind
MANAGING EDITOR.....Robert F. Latham
ASSISTANT EDITORS.....Gary W. Russell
W. David Webb
EDITORIAL RESEARCHER.....Dawne Cina
EDITORIAL PRODUCTION.....Ricky J. Lloyd

CONTRIBUTING EDITORS: Paul Bethel, Terry Catchpole, M. Stanton Evans, Phillip Abbott Luce, the Rev. Daniel Lyons, S.J., Frederic Nelson, Phyllis Schlafly

•

PUBLISHER.....Robert D. Kephart
ASSISTANT PUBLISHER.....Steven Bailey
PROMOTION CONSULTANT.....Patrick J. Gorman
ART DIRECTOR.....Jack Stricker
SHIPPING MANAGER.....Ray McMurray

★

For Change of Address: Write new address in the Subscription Service Form below at right, clip and mail. Your present mailing label, which is on the reverse side, will enable us promptly to locate your subscription record.

Bound volumes, fully indexed. Any year, $20.00. Any six years $100.00.

1968 in 1 Volume
1967 in 1 Volume
1966 in 1 Volume
1962 in 2 Volumes
1961 in 2 Volumes

Past volumes of *Human Events* on microfilm available directly from University Microfilms, 300 N. Zeeb Road, Ann Arbor, Mich. 48106. Reprinted bound volumes, 1960 and prior, available directly from Johnson Reprint Corp., 111 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y. 10003.

Human Events cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts. Opinions expressed in signed articles do not necessarily represent the views of *Human Events*.

★

Human Events is published weekly by Human Events, Inc., 422 First Street, S.E., Washington, D.C. 20003. Second class postage paid at Washington, D.C. and other mailing offices. One year subscription, $12.50 (see coupon at right).

U.S. national newsstand distribution by Eastern News Distributors, Inc., 155 W. 15th Street, New York, N.Y. 10011.

LET YOUR EDITOR KNOW

Newspaper editors are glad to know the preferences of their readers. Your recommendations and those of your friends may cause your local newspaper editor to choose a conservative columnist rather than a liberal the next time he makes a change. The syndicated columnists whose writings appear in HUMAN EVENTS are:

Holmes Alexander	Howard Kershner	William Rentschler
Allen-Goldsmith Report	James J. Kilpatrick	Victor Riesel
John Chamberlain	Russell Kirk	Donald I. Rogers
Ralph de Toledano	Irene Corbally Kuhn	Morrie Ryskind
Willard Edwards	Thomas A. Lane	Paul Scott
Lawrence Fertig	Victor Lasky	Henry J. Taylor
Paul Harvey	Raymond Moley	Walter Trohan
Henry Hazlitt	Edgar A. Mowrer	Alice Widener
Jenkin Lloyd Jones	Dr. Max Rafferty	

Contents

President Nixon Should Let Income Surtax Expire—By Henry Hazlitt.....7

World-Famous Reporter Writes His Valedictory—By Edgar Ansel Mowrer.....7

Have We the Will to Win?—By Phyllis Schlafly.....8

Fly Now, Pay Later—From Barron's.....9

Does "Freedom of Information" Work?—By Julius Epstein.....10

Deratication: Whose Duty?—By Russell Kirk.....10

Help Wanted: One Chief Justice—By James Jackson Kilpatrick.....11

Why We Have Troubles on Campus—By Gov. Ronald Reagan.....12

Wolff's Visit Got State Department O.K., But Why?—By Willard Edwards.....14

The Costs of Union Monopoly—From the Richmond News Leader..14

Spotlight on Congress.....15

Capital Briefs

● With the new Administration, the big "in" columnists at the White House these days are no longer liberals like Walter Lippmann, Joseph Kraft, Tom Wicker, James Reston, etc., ad nauseum. The syndicated columnist who seems to pull the most weight with the President at the moment, in fact, is the conservative **James Jackson Kilpatrick.**

● Sen. Strom Thurmond's former administrative aide **Fred Buzhardt**, now a consultant to the Pentagon, is emerging as a top adviser to Defense Secretary Melvin Laird. A military expert of some note, the former West Pointer, it is not widely realized, was instrumental in getting Thurmond to push for the deployment of a U.S. anti-ballistic missile system back in 1963.

● The liberals have a new phobia: it's no longer the "Birchites" but Defense Secretary **Melvin Laird**. During a recent Washington cocktail party, at which such liberal luminaries as columnist Clayton Fritchey were present, the talk was filled with passionate accusations that Nixon was nothing but a Laird puppet. At one point, in fact, strident voices —with no audible dissents—stressed that there was a distinct possibility that the former Wisconsin congressman was plotting a military coup.

● The White House admits that the Senate seems evenly divided at the moment as to whether to go ahead with deployment of Nixon's Safeguard anti-ballistic missile system, but the Administration recently received a big break. Liberal Sen. **Hugh Scott** (R.-Pa.), who voted against the Sentinel system proposed by Johnson, has agreed to go along with Nixon's Safeguard. As a result, says Scott's office, the Pennsylvania lawmaker has become the target of a vigorous anti-ABM campaign.

● In cutting off trade with the enemy it appears that it all depends on whose ox is being gored. Rep. **Lester Wolff** of New York has introduced legislation to amend the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to cut off aid to countries in which individuals are receiving training as members of the so-called Palestine Liberation Army, an Arab terrorist organization. But in 1967, when Iowa Congressman H. R. Gross introduced an amendment to the foreign aid bill to cut off aid to countries which trade or aid North Viet Nam, Wolff voted against it.

● If President Nixon would like some additional information on one of HEW Secretary Robert Finch's most questionable appointees, designated commissioner of education Dr. **James E. Allen**, he can talk to the residents of Malverne, N.Y. Recently the main high school in this Long Island community was torn by three days of demonstrations and disturbances that resulted in local police being called in. Several persons were injured, property was damaged and on one day alone 137 were arrested, including 104 adults. The Malverne school district was the first in the state that Dr. Allen had ordered to be integrated when he took over as New York commissioner of education.

● According to a survey by a Northwestern University Medical School professor, four out of five young people who rioted at last year's Democratic National Convention **smoke marijuana regularly**. The poll, taken by Dr. Misha Zaks, showed that of the 432 persons questioned 79 per cent admitted using marijuana one or more times a week.

● A recently concluded survey by the New York secretary of state reveals that in 1968 the state's fastest-growing political party was the six-year-old **Conservative party**. The fledgling Conservatives registered a one-third gain between 1967-68, up to 94,362 enrolled voters across the state. By comparison, the Liberal party, with some 20 years activity in state politics, could scrape up only 91,199 voters in 1968.

● The first polls taken to test the political winds in Minnesota for the 1970 Senate contest show ex-Vice President **Hubert Humphrey** far and away the better vote-getter matched against incumbent Sen. Eugene McCarthy. When both were pitted against the most likely Republican contender, Rep. Clark MacGregor, McCarthy came out the loser, 47 to 35 per cent, while HHH led MacGregor 61 to 30 per cent. McCarthy has said he does not intend to run for the Senate again, at least as a Democrat, and Humphrey is known not to view teaching as the best way to spend his twilight years.

● The Philadelphia Bulletin reports that Donald Lambright, the Stepin Fetchit son who went berserk on the Pennsylvania Turnpike killing four, wounding 17 and then committing suicide, was reported by a relative to be a member of the **Republic of New Africa**. This group, recently involved in a shoot-out in Detroit which left one policeman dead and another critically injured, sports as its titular head Robert Williams, a violent Negro revolutionary who lives in Red China.

● As a result of last week's Supreme Court decision that New York State's **congressional districting arrangement** violates the "one-man, one-vote" concept, state GOP officials optimistically predict the party will pick up from six to eight seats in the 1970 congressional elections. The current New York House delegation has 26 Democrats and 16 Republicans. Both houses of the New York state legislature, which must redraw the districts before the '70 contests, are controlled by the GOP, and leaders believe they can assure additional seats for the party without resort to "gerrymandering."

● A prominent member of the **American Legion**, New York State Sen. James Donovan, has begun a campaign to have the national veterans organization drop its traditional symbol, the red poppy lapel pin. Donovan's reasoning is that the poppy is the source of drugs used by the nation's youth. He would replace it with a small American flag, which, as far as youth are concerned, is non-addictive.

HUMAN EVENTS SUBSCRIPTION SERVICE FORM

4/19/69

- **Address Changes**
  Show old address in coupon No. 1, and your new address in coupon No. 2. Write effective date in blank area beside coupon.
- **New or Renewal Subscription**
  Show name and address as it appears on mailing label in coupon #1. Check appropriate boxes below coupons.
- **Gift Subscription**
  Show your name and address in coupon #1 and the name and address of your gift recipient in coupon #2. Check appropriate boxes below coupons and indicate how gift announcement card is to be signed.
- **Back Issues**
  Show name and address in coupon #1 and number of copies and issue date in area below coupon.

Copies	Prices
1	$.35 each
2 - 10	.25 each
11 - 50	.20 each
51 - 250	.15 each
251 - 500	.13 each

(Copies of any one issue—not a mixed assortment of several issues—sent to a single address via 3rd or 4th class mail. Payment required with order.)

1. Name _____ (Please Print)
Address _____
City _____
State _____ ZIP _____

2. Name _____ (Please Print)
Address _____
City _____
State _____ ZIP _____

MY SUBSCRIPTION
☐ New ☐ Renewal

GIFT SUBSCRIPTION
☐ New ☐ Renewal
"_____" (Sign Gift Card)

BACK ISSUE _____ Copies _____ Issue Date

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
☐ 6 months (26 issues) $7.00
☐ 1 year (52 issues) $12.50
☐ 2 years (104 issues) $22.50
☐ 1 year renewal plus 1 year gift $23.75

PAYMENT
☐ Enclosed ☐ Bill me

MAIL TO: HUMAN EVENTS • 422 First Street, S.E. • Washington, D.C. 20003

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The 'Teddy' Clubs

Human Events' sources in Paris have discovered new information indicating that U.S. Ambassador to France R. Sargent Shriver is using his post to promote the presidential candidacy of his brother-in-law, Teddy Kennedy. As revealed in our March 1 issue, Shriver, his wife and several members of the U.S. Embassy staff are helping Pierre Salinger, another Kennedy booster, to launch the Paris-based John Fitzgerald Kennedy Club.

SALINGER

Shriver, according to our informants, placed both the embassy and the United States Information Service (USIS) at the club's disposal.

The JFK organization, which is trying to promote chapters in countries around the world, has been considered by many to be far more than just a group to commemorate the name of the late President.

More than a few politicos have speculated that it is also part of a gigantic political operation to not only sell the Kennedy name around the world, but to drum up youthful, idealistic precinct workers—the same kind who worked for Eugene McCarthy in 1968—to help Teddy in his probable presidential bid in 1972. A great many American youths abroad, it is felt, would be attracted to the JFK Clubs and could be successfully employed in any Teddy operation three years hence.

Jean Philippe Godard, the club's new president, has now confirmed to friends and acquaintances in Paris that this is precisely the reason the JFK Club was formed: to aid Teddy.

While the French government, says Godard, considers the club political and would like to see it abolished, it can't do anything about it because the headquarters for the club are in the American Cultural Center, which is part of the USIS operation in Paris.

Godard recently exclaimed: "Anyway, we don't have to be afraid at all. The whole idea came from Salinger with full support of Mr. Shriver, who gave us the chance to work on U.S. territory. The French government does not dare attack an American ambassador. So we don't have to worry, as long as people like Shriver and Salinger are backing us."

Godard then admitted to a young man who was trying to set up a JFK Club in Holland that the whole idea was to promote Teddy. The young man had first asked Godard: "When the Dutch club comes off the ground, I personally would like it very much if I, with my club, could work for Ted Kennedy for President in 1972. Is this possible, I mean can I do that?"

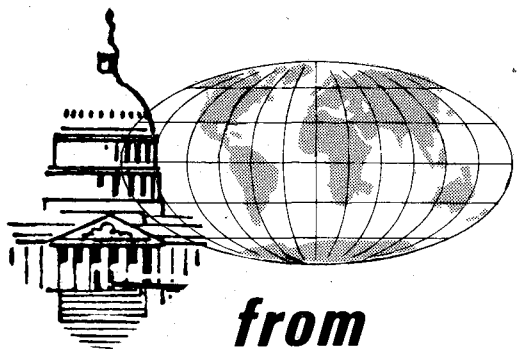
Godard responded: "As president of the JFK Club, I would say this is a stupid question. Of course you can do that, and what is more, you have to do that. Of course it is no 'must,' but it is the main purpose of the club. We could very easily change our name to 'the Ted Kennedy Club,' but in that case the political intention of our club would be too obvious. So we created a club for the memory of John F. Kennedy's ideas.

"Of course our political aims are not mentioned in the statutes, but the club is 80 per cent for the promotion of Ted Kennedy for President in 1972.

"Pierre Salinger is the official promoter of Ted in Europe, especially France; that is the only reason why he is here. He was the originator of this club and discussed the idea with Ambassador Shriver. Shriver, being a member of the Kennedy family, is very enthusiastic. Both Shriver and Salinger created and supported this club only for this reason.

"Of course this cannot be said openly, but everyone knows it. Also the French government, and of course with de Gaulle's sympathies for Nixon, he does not want to allow a club that promotes a political opponent of Nixon. Therefore de Gaulle has instructed the government not to allow our club. . . . Therefore we are forced to operate on U.S. territory and we only exist because the French government does not dare attack Sargent Shriver. But really, I think it is foolish. What is wrong in promoting the next American President?"

THIS WEEK'S NEWS



from

Inside Washington

Forward Marchi

Scoffing at an Evans-Novak "poll" that showed John Lindsay an easy winner of New York's GOP mayoral primary, Republican leaders from throughout the city last week threw their support to the mayor's chief rival, State Sen. John J. Marchi. The Evans-Novak poll, apparently conducted by Lindsay aides, showed the mayor with comfortable margins over Marchi and assemblyman Vito Battista, a maverick conservative given little chance of victory in the June 17 primary.

MARCHI

But 24 hours later, when Marchi announced his running-mates—Assemblyman Robert Kelly for City Council president and Assemblyman Joseph Kunzeman for comptroller—GOP leaders showed up in force to make clear that Lindsay has a hard fight on his hands.

Supporting Marchi were Robert T. Connor, borough president of Richmond (Staten Island); Angelo Arculeo, minority leader of the City Council, and Councilman-at-Large David Smith. Endorsements also came from 13 of the city's 16 GOP state legislators.

Marchi's candidacy received an additional boost when the Republican organizations in two of the city's five boroughs, Bronx and Staten Island, also announced their support. The organizations in Brooklyn and Queens announced for Lindsay, but the endorsements are deceiving.

In Queens, for instance, district leaders who represent 85 per cent of that county's GOP voters have come out for Marchi; and in Brooklyn, Republican leaders representing 65 per cent of the registered Republicans are backing Marchi.

Only in Manhattan does Lindsay have the support of most GOP leaders. But Manhattan has relatively few Republicans and it will be in the vote-heavy areas of Queens, Brooklyn and the Bronx that the primary will be decided.

Marchi has further been assured the mayoral nomination of the fast-growing Conservative party, which garnered 300,000 votes in 1965 and 470,000 in 1968. These votes, coupled with the 850,000 normally Republican votes, could guarantee Marchi's election, according to conservative strategists.

Marchi's primary chances are hampered by the presence in the race of Assemblyman Battista, a one-term lawmaker who was massacred in a previous race for mayor. But Battista, an outspoken Lindsay foe, will siphon conservative votes from Marchi and could, conceivably, guarantee Lindsay's renomination.

There is little doubt that the presence in the primary of Battista aids Lindsay. Thus, Battista's running mate, Patrick Beary, is noted with interest. Beary's wife is a political job holder and co-leader of one of the few Republican clubs actively supporting Lindsay. And on March 14, 1969, a letter to the editor of the New York *Daily News* from Beary himself endorsed John Lindsay and called for his re-election as mayor of New York.

The Controversial Crockett

There's been much in the newspapers about the March 29 incident in Detroit where black extremists shot it out with police, killing one law enforcement official and wounding another. But most of the stories have glossed over the background of Judge George W. Crockett, who caused a nationwide storm when he ordered the release of six suspects, ruling that the police had illegally made nitrate tests of their hands to determine whether they had recently fired any weapons. According to Crockett, who admitted he might have plowed new legal ground, the suspects were entitled to a lawyer when the tests were being made.

Crockett's left-wing background, however, provides another possible clue as to why he was so sympathetic to the suspects, members of the Republic of New Africa. While the newspapers chose to describe the RNA as a "black separatist" organization, the outfit, in fact, is honeycombed with Maoist revolutionaries and its titular leader is Communist revolutionary Robert Williams, who currently resides in Red China.

Crockett has long been sympathetic toward the Communists. In 1949 he defended in a major trial two of 11 Communists convicted under the Smith Act for advocating the overthrow of the U.S. by force and violence. When Presiding Judge Harold Medina held him in contempt of court and sentenced him to four months in prison for his disruptive activities during the trial, Crockett effusively praised the Communist party.

At one point he claimed: "So far as the Communist party is concerned, it is probably more accurate to say that Negroes have used the Communist party [rather than vice versa]. It is the one party in which they feel free to speak and to act like Americans. It is the only party that seemingly cares about the plight of the Negroes in this country." Crockett also called the party the "conscience of America." Since that time, Crockett has defended and been in the company of scores of Communists.

Sen. Jim Eastland (D.-Miss.) had this to say about Crockett in the Feb. 3, 1965, *Congressional Record*: "In 1962 Crockett went to Mexico, where he associated with individuals known as among the more active members of the American Communist group there. In 1964 Crockett was registered under the Foreign Agents Registration Act as an agent of the Cuban Communist government of Fidel Castro."

Nixon Opens up OEO Files

As a direct result of President Nixon's intervention, the Office of Economic Opportunity has been forced to open its own inspection reports disclosing that top federal officials knowingly permitted anti-poverty funds to be used to finance the most extreme revolutionaries, including members of the Black Panthers.

These stacks of inspection reports will enable Sen. John McClellan's (D.-Ark.) Permanent Investigating subcommittee to establish for the first time the full role of Washington OEO officials in pushing for federal financing of revolutionaries and convicted criminals.

For months, OEO director Bertrand Harding and

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

his legal office stoutly resisted the McClellan subcommittee efforts to gain access to these reports on controversial programs in Philadelphia, Chicago, New York, Washington, D.C., Seattle, San Francisco, Los Angeles and other major cities.

Reporter Clark Mollenhoff, who first broke the story on these inspection reports, claims it was necessary for Sen. McClellan to talk to President Nixon to arrange for the White House directive to OEO ordering cooperation with McClellan's investigators. Even this did not work initially. Only under continual prodding from the White House did the OEO deliver the inspection reports to McClellan committee counsel Jerome Adlerman.

McCLELLAN

These explosive reports show that in virtually every major city in the country black extremists were able to take control of the anti-poverty war through political manipulation and threats of violence. When some local political figures were willing to take action to resist the violence threats, they were bypassed by either regional or Washington officials.

The reports demonstrate that even inspectors from the Washington office ran into unusual hazards because the OEO was a "security sieve" that made it dangerous for inspectors to write critical reports.

One inspector bitterly complained that information from his report on "the activities of violent black racists" had actually been leaked to some of the most violent groups that had threatened "physical danger if he [the inspector] engages in any more inspections in these areas."

One of the most intriguing files now open involves James Sherman, a firebrand leader in the controversial Pacoima Street project in Los Angeles. Sherman was identified in a report as a convicted burglar with a dozen arrests for assault with intent to murder, statutory rape, assault and battery and robbery.

The inspector who had probed Sherman's case, however, reported that high OEO officials disregarded the hard evidence, misrepresented the record of Sherman's crimes, and wrote extensive, inaccurate reports in an effort to sell Sherman as a leader.

The McClellan subcommittee, says Mollenhoff, is following up reports that the Pacoima project and Sherman continued to be supported with direct aid from Washington even though California Gov. Ronald Reagan and some local social agencies tried to kill the project because of the evidence of continued criminal activity by Sherman and others.

Another inspector's report on the San Francisco program gave a detailed account of how local OEO officials permitted Black Panther leader Bobby Seale to speak before a Hunters Point-area youth group and then lied about their role when questioned by local officials and the press. The inspector's report related that Seale, one of those recently indicted in connection with rioting in Chicago last summer, had advised the young Negroes to get guns. In reviewing the whole San Francisco program, the inspector found that most of the funds went into the Black Panther outfit.

Some White House officials are hopeful that the McClellan investigations will set the climate so Nixon can persuade Congress to eliminate the OEO completely.

'Times' Infiltrates USIA

The New York *Times* seems to have infiltrated the Miami staff of the U.S. Information Agency. The USIA office there has on contract a *Times* stringer, Jorge Volsky, who has for years written the agency's analyses on internal Cuban developments. This situation first came to the attention of the State Department back in 1965, when the *Times* was then defending Dominican poet Juan Bosch and his Castro-supported followers.

The head of the Public Affairs section of the State Department's Bureau of Inter-American Affairs blew sky-high, called Hewson Ryan at USIA and demanded that USIA employment of the *Times* stringer be terminated. Nothing was done.

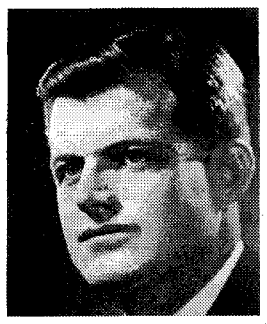
Irate reporters say that Volsky's USIA status represents a major conflict of interest. They have repeatedly brought the matter to the attention of the agency, charging that, as a result of Volsky's employment, the Times has exclusive access to government files and quantities of privileged research materials.

Moreover, Volsky attends the leftist conferences of the Center for Inter-American Relations of New York (see *Human Events*, April 5, page 8) in the company of other members of the *Times*' reporting staff. It is no exaggeration, say Latin observers, to state that the *Times* is committed to a soft line toward Fidel Castro, and it is undeniable that the newspaper has a man located in a sensitive spot where he can promote this line in official documents.

Volsky, it is claimed, should be employed either by the *Times* or the USIA. He cannot, it is maintained, be objective and serve two masters. Many anti-Castro observers are hoping that the new USIA head, Frank Shakespeare, will remove Volsky and thus put an end to a source of friction among both department staff members and newspaper reporters.

The Half-Baked Alaskan Caper

Three Republican senators unwilling to help Ted Kennedy win the presidency in 1972 last week handed the Massachusetts "matinee idol" one of the sharpest rebukes in his short political career. GOP Senators George Murphy (Calif.), Henry Bellmon (Okla.) and William Saxbe (Ohio) abruptly quit an "inspection tour" of educational facilities for Alaskan Indians, being conducted by Kennedy, when it became clear that the Democratic presidential hopeful began the tour with preconceived notions and was manipulating press coverage of the trip.



KENNEDY

Officially the tour was being conducted under the auspices of the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Subcommittee on Indian Education, a body previously headed by the late Sen. Robert Kennedy which his brother, Edward, asked to lead following RFK's assassination. The three GOP subcommittee members had originally registered no objections to the stated purpose of the Alaskan trip.

"The announced reason for the trip by the Indian Education subcommittee," said Sen. Bellmon when he abandoned it, "was to serve what appeared to be a noble purpose, namely to obtain facts and information to assist in improving the lot of the Alaska native through the legislative process. I am leaving to avoid wasting time and taxpayers' money on what has turned into a less than noble endeavor."

Prompting the action of Bellmon, Murphy and Saxbe was the discovery, shortly after the trip began, that Sen. Kennedy was in fact following a detailed script prepared for him beforehand by a subcommittee staff member.

The existence of the Kennedy script, in the form of a 10,000-word memorandum, was revealed by the Chicago *Tribune*'s Capitol Hill reporter, Willard Edwards.

"The memorandum," Edwards reported, "suggests a number of 'dramatic' methods for stirring up publicity on the trip for the benefit of 25 newspaper and television reporters, photographers, and television crewmen solicited to go along. It also proposes a foreordained verdict to be announced by Kennedy when he completes the tour. . . ."

The memorandum was prepared by subcommittee staff member Adrian Parmeter after a preliminary field trip to Alaska, and was given to Kennedy March 19.

In a section labeled "Basic Strategy and Focus of the Subcommittee Trip," scenarist Parmeter advised Kennedy "that the major focus of the trip, particularly in terms of the photographers and TV cameras which will be accompanying the group, should be on native poverty contrasted with the affluence of the [U.S.] government installations which can be found in practically every village. . . .

"This smacks very strongly of colonialism and in some respects that's a meaningful term to use. In addition, there are a number of examples of economic exploitation that point up a very bad relationship between the small white minority which dominate the majority native population in the larger villages."

To make sure the TV cameras didn't miss the point, Parmeter stressed that "poverty should be contrasted as dramatically and often as possible with the affluence of the government facilities, white government employes, white government compounds that exist in both rural villages and larger native communities in Alaska."

Following this, Parmeter noted some "pitfalls" Kennedy should watch out for. One of the first is that "the natives tend to resent being called poor but can be drawn out. . . ." Another is that "nobody admits to discrimination and prejudice in Alaska." Two other "distractions" the subcommittee and accompanying press should seek to avoid, wrote Parmeter, is the fact that "practically every village in Alaska has a relatively new school" and that most natives now travel by rather expensive snowmobiles, rather than dog sled.

This precautionary note may have been unnecessary, for, as the *Tribune*'s Edwards discovered, Kennedy had taken care to cover his bases to assure proper press coverage of his tour. In his memo Parmeter had advised that "priorities" be established in the selection of press representatives picked to go on the tour. "Priorities," it turned out, was just another way of saying "friends only."

Edwards related that one GOP subcommittee member, Californian Sen. George Murphy, "discovered the meaning of this restriction when he sought to help a California newspaperman go on the trip. He was advised there was no more room."

HCIS Vote

By a vote of 305 to 51 (see rollcall below) the House on April 1 overwhelmingly approved $400,000 in authorization funds for the newly named House Committee on Internal Security. Spearheading the fight against the committee's funding were such liberal Democrats as Don Edwards (Calif.) and Bertram Podell (N.Y.) and liberal Republicans like Ogden Reid (N.Y.), Bradford Morse (Mass.) and Frank Horton (N.Y.).

Louis Stokes (D.-Ohio), a freshman member of HCIS, also voted against the authorization. Listed below are the 51 members who voted against the HCIS authorization:

DEMOCRATS AGAINST: 46

Anderson (Calif.)
Annunzio
Ashley
Bingham
Bolling
Brasco
Brown (Calif.)
Burton (Calif.)
Chisholm
Clay
Cohelan
Corman
Culver
Daddario
Diggs
Dingell
Eckhardt
Edwards (Calif.)
Eilberg
Farbstein
Fraser
Gilbert
Hathaway
Hawkins
Hechler (W. Va.)
Helstoski
Karth
Kastenmeier
Koch
Lowenstein
McCarthy
Mikva
Mink
Nedzi
Nix
Podell
Reuss
Rosenthal
Ryan
St Germain
St. Onge
Stokes
Thompson (N. J.)
Waldie
Wilson, Charles
Yates

REPUBLICANS AGAINST: 5

Button
Horton
Morse
Reid (N.Y.)
Whalen

NOT VOTING: 75

Spong Spanked

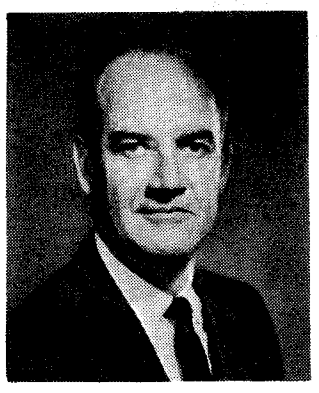
In attempting, *à la* Kennedy and McGovern, to wring some votes out of the hunger issue, Sen. William Spong (D.-Va.) ran into an unexpected surprise while taking an entourage through Madison County, Va. With television cameras grinding in

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the background, Sen. Spong approached the first house and started asking housewife Mrs. Caroline Jasper about her diet and income and if she received food stamps. The TV reporters played up the interview as if Mrs. Jasper were one of the terribly suffering poor. Neither Spong nor the reporters, however, had reckoned with Mr. Jasper.

When Jasper returned home, he was visibly upset over Spong's intrusion into his wife's affairs. He

SPONG



McGOVERN

immediately called on the county's sheriff department demanding to know: "Who told them to come to my house?"

In a signed statement to the sheriff, Jasper complained: "I have nine children. I work and support my family, and I am not on welfare. I don't want a damn thing they [welfare authorities] have. I do not think it was right for them people to come to my house today and take pictures of my house and scare my wife and children. I would like to know who told them to come.

"If I was on welfare, I could understand this. Somebody came to my house yesterday [Thursday] and asked my wife if she wanted food stamps and they told her they would be back today [Friday] and would tell about the food stamps. She didn't have no idea of what was going to happen.

"I was working today and didn't know nothing about this until I got home from work. I am buying my house and I don't think anybody has a right to come there and make fun of it . . . from Washington or anywhere else." So far, Sen. Spong has not returned to the Jaspers to offer any more food stamps.

• Actually, everyone seems to want to get into the hunger act. Recently, Gov. Nelson Rockefeller sought to explain a 5 per cent reduction in the state budget to a 200-pound woman in Garden City, N.Y. Emma Morning, an anti-poverty worker from Nassau County, interrupted him to complain the people in her county ate on only one dollar a day. "Now you want to cut that!" shouted Mrs. Morning. "You must never have been hungry," she exclaimed to the governor. Momentarily casting aside his liberal reputation, Rocky shot back: "Madam, it looks to me like neither one of us has ever been hungry."

GOP Fumbles in Wisconsin

Conservatives suffered a jolt in the special congressional race in Wisconsin's 7th district when ultra-liberal David Obey—a state assemblyman—scored a narrow upset victory over State Sen. Wayne Chilsen for the seat formerly held by Defense Secretary Melvin Laird. Ironically, the 30-year-old Obey, who ridicules the ABM Safeguard system, would have never made it to Congress if Laird hadn't decided to give up his seat so he could lead the nation's defense establishment.

Even though he had easily kept the seat for 16 years, Laird had warned President Nixon that Republican strength in the district was dwindling and that the GOP could well lose this seat if he left Congress. That's exactly what happened as Obey pulled off the surprise due to these three major factors:

• A hot state taxation issue—Obey was able to link Chilsen with an unpopular tax proposal advocated by GOP Gov. Warren Knowles.

• Strong labor support—The unions kicked in an estimated $20,000 plus bringing in former Vice President Humphrey for a personal visit and television tapes from Sen. Edward Kennedy.

• A last-minute decision by Secretary of Agriculture Clifford Hardin to announce on election day (April 2) that the Administration would not increase the milk subsidy above the current 86 per cent of parity. This proved to be a death blow to Chilsen in the normally Republican dairy farm areas of the large district. After the Hardin announcement in Washington, Obey took out all-day radio spots claiming that dairy farmers had been forgotten by the Nixon Administration.

Even though Secretary Hardin, by law, was supposed to announce the price supports by April 1, the first day of the new milk marketing year, he received a day of grace because of the mourning period for former President Eisenhower. Some political experts were surprised when Hardin announced the milk price early on election day instead of waiting for the polls to close.

Hardin's congressional relations expert, George Hansen (former GOP congressman from Idaho), told *Human Events* that it was proper for the Administration to make the announcement when it did. Also, Hansen pointed out the department didn't want to repeat one of former Secretary of Agriculture Freeman's favorite tricks of promising high milk parities which later failed to hold up.

Although proud of the Nixon Administration's integrity, some Republican observers wondered if discretion would not have been the better part of valor because of the closeness of the race (63,495 to 59,586). Democratic National Chairman Sen. Fred Harris gloated over the Hardin decision and noted the Republicans had "dropped the ball."

Following the election, Obey rushed to Washington to be sworn in April 3 as the youngest member of Congress.

During a press conference at the Rayburn Building, Obey said the milk issue was vital. Flanked by an ebullient Hubert Humphrey, Obey sparred with the Washington press. When one reporter asked Obey, who was 20 minutes late to the conference, if he had had difficulty finding his way from the Capitol, Obey quipped: "Oh, no, Mr. Humphrey showed me the way."

Some other reporters wondered if HHH hadn't shown Obey the way on his other political stands, such as being a dove on Viet Nam, working hand in hand with Big Labor and supporting student militants. (Obey had opposed a resolution condemning student revolts in Wisconsin.) Because of Obey's sympathy with student rebels, he also received help from the Wisconsin chapter of the left-wing National Democratic Coalition.

Although many Democratic leaders were claiming the Obey victory was a slap at the Nixon Administration, the newly elected congressman appraised his win "not so much as a ground swell of opposition to the Nixon Administration as a lack of enthusiasm."

Ford Fund Politics

Robert E. Bauman, secretary of the American Conservative Union, made some interesting observations about the Ford Foundation in recent testimony before the House Ways and Means Committee.

Little noticed was his statement that the foundation is using tax-exempt funds to assist Negroes to run for state and national offices. While this is a worthy goal, said Bauman, "it is a clearly political one. Under present Ford Foundation plans, each political trainee will be assigned to a minority-elected politician who will assist the trainee's political orientation.

"The goal set by the Ford Foundation is to increase the number of Negro members of Congress from nine to 30. The project is scheduled to receive $5 million from the Ford Foundation. It will go to the Urban Affairs Foundation of Los Angeles and will be headed by Jack T. Conway, former director of the AFL-CIO's Industrial Union Department. Walter Reuther will be a member of the board of directors. Is this not clearly political? Why, then, should groups such as the American Conservative Union have no tax exemption and organizations such as the Ford Foundation continue to act with the powerful weapon of tax exemption?"

Part of an envelope of a typical mailing sent out by the Young Socialist Alliance through the Wayne State University mailroom.

Socialists Send Political Mail at Non-Profit Rate

Militant groups working on the campus of Michigan's Wayne State University are pushing a candidate for Detroit's Common Council on the Socialist Workers party ticket. And they have been using the university's tax-supported facilities for the campaign.

Literature asking contributions and other support for Paul Lodico, the SWP candidate, goes through the mails bearing the postal meter cancellation of the university, the "non-profit" designation of Wayne State and the slogan, "Higher Education—Keep it Bright!"

Sealed envelopes bearing three mailing pieces and mailed for one cent were sent out through the university mailroom by the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) which, as a registered chapter at Wayne, uses an office in the same administration building occupied by President William Rea Keast and his staff. YSA members also meet at the SWP hall, a few miles away, but conduct courses on Marxism and "The Dynamics of World Revolution" on the campus.

Lodico's wife Norma is listed as assistant editorial director of the "South End," the university-subsidized "student" newspaper which has been under fire on charges of promoting racism and anti-Semitism and spicing its editorial columns with obscenities. (See *Human Events*, Mar. 8, 1969, page 10.)

Militant organizations took over the paper last September. President Keast sent a letter to John Watson, the bearded Negro editor, asking him to cease using "doctrinaire endorsements of pet views and prejudices" and "a looseness of statement far below any standard of responsible journalism." Watson and his staff ignored the appeal and continue their "revolution now" policy.

Three members of the "South End" staff recently were found to be non-students and were taken off the university payroll. Watson was permitted to register as a student six weeks after the current semester began.

Another staff member, Evelyn Kirsch, is an organizer for the Young Socialist Alliance and with 13 other students recently went on a month's tour of Cuba, sponsored by the Castro government, during which they met with representatives of the Viet Cong.

Although the YSA's misuse of the non-profit postage rate has been brought to the attention of the U.S. Post Office, nothing so far has been done. The buck has already been passed from Detroit to Chicago and now back to Detroit. Action by Washington, it appears, is the only hope for putting an end to this situation.

—Henry Zuidema

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

PUZZLE FOR SHARP BUSINESSMEN:

Where Can You Reach A Marketplace Of 100,000 Affluent Americans, Among Whom There Are . . .

☐ 75,000 who have been to college

☐ 47,000 who earn over $15,000 a year . . .

☐ 52,000 who have ownership in a business . . .

☐ 68,000 who are presidents or top line executives of their corporation . . . ?

The answer: You're looking at it!

Many conservative businessmen think of HUMAN EVENTS only in its role as a vital communications link for Americans on the right. Some of them favor us with advertising, so that HUMAN EVENTS can grow and spread its influence.

But these advertisers have stumbled onto an astonishing fact: HUMAN EVENTS is not just a "well-loved maiden aunt" in desperate need of support. It has proved itself to be one of the most efficient productive publications on their advertising schedules!

HUMAN EVENTS now has 100,000 subscribers. Our readership survey figures reveal that, with pass-along circulation, we are read by 300,000 Americans every week.

This is the "cream" of the conservative American buying public, with incomes far, far, above the national average. More than half of HUMAN EVENTS readers have ownership in their business. They are leaders in communities—and in their homes. They are the *deciders* that you are looking for.

The media buyer at your advertising agency will want to know "how much will it cost to reach this affluent marketplace?" Tell him. Tell him that your standard magazine size full page ad (7" x 10"), published in HUMAN EVENTS, will cost about $5-per-thousand subscribers! (If we enlarge your standard ad to *our* large full page size, your cost would be just $9 per thousand.)

"Since we do almost all our selling by mail order, we have a precise idea, down to the last penny, of just what media produce. HUMAN EVENTS and one other publication share first place by a wide margin . . . the results hold up week after week."

Arlington House Publishers

"You will be pleased and surprised, as we were, to learn that both the number of returns and the dollar amounts returned from HUMAN EVENTS, amounted to approximately 10 times the returns from all other media combined."

—Investors League Inc.

"The response to the ad . . . was substantially larger than that we have experienced through any other medium . . . as you may know, Green Valley advertises only in the New York Times, The Wall Street Journal and The National Observer, so that our comparisons are made with very high quality journals."

—Green Valley School

HUMAN EVENTS is, we regret to say, still a vast, untapped marketplace for companies who want to reach educated, cultivated, well-to-do-Americans. Isn't it time that *you* knew more about our readership? Use the funny little form below, and the facts will be on your desk in short order.

Notice to my Secretary

Staple this form to our letterhead, fill in my name at the bottom, and mail to Mr. Robert Kephart, Publisher of HUMAN EVENTS, 422 First Street, S.E., Washington, D.C. 20003. When the material comes, remind me that I want to study it carefully.

Name_____

Title_____

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

President Nixon Should Let Income Surtax Expire

By HENRY HAZLITT

President Nixon's request for an extension of the 10 per cent income tax surcharge is regrettable. The surcharge ought to be allowed to expire.

The budget for 1970, of course, should be balanced. Mr. Nixon is entirely right in declaring that "only a combined policy of a strong budget surplus and monetary restraint can now be effective in cooling inflation." But fiscal responsibility today does not consist in raising taxes still further, but in slashing our profligate spending.

Contrary to general belief, the proposal to extend the surcharge is not merely a proposal to postpone tax reduction; it is a proposal to raise taxes. As the 10 per cent surcharge rate applied to only three-quarters of the individual's 1968 income tax, the effective increase was only 7.5 per cent. As it would now be added to the individual's entire 1969 income tax, the effective increase would be a full 10 per cent. In addition, inflation keeps pushing most of us, even those who have had only an increase in money income but not in real income, into higher brackets where we pay higher income tax rates.

Mr. Johnson's budget estimates illustrate the net result. Total tax revenues for the fiscal year 1968 were $153.7 billion. Estimated revenues for 1969 are $186.1 billion, or $32.4 billion over 1968. And estimated revenues for fiscal 1970, with the surcharge continued, are $198.7 billion, or $12.6 billion even over 1969. Only part of these revenue increases is a result of increased real national income; the rest is a consequence of inflation and of higher tax rates on the same real income.

Increased tax revenues do not promote government economy, but higher spending. The tendency of Congress is always to spend at least as much as taxes are raised. Whenever our "liberal" politicians talk of the $25 or $30 billion a year that might be saved if the war in Viet Nam were to come to an end, they do not talk of what taxes they could reduce, but of how much more money they would have to spend on "the crises in the cities," or their own favorite vote-buying program.

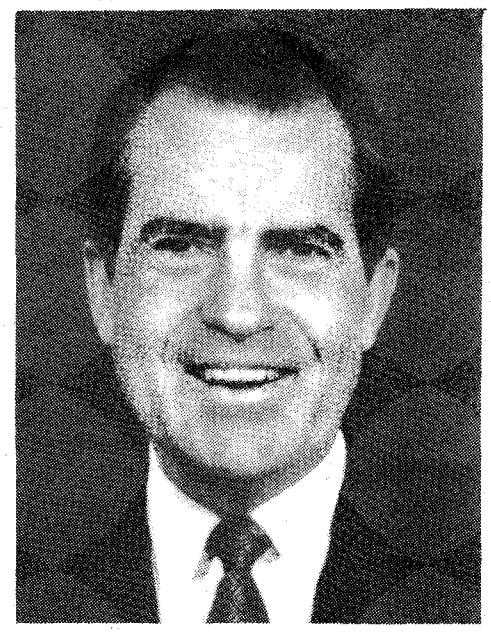
They constantly repeat that because of the war in Viet Nam government expenditures cannot be cut. The falsity of this is clear with a few comparisons:

Scheduled *non*-military expenditures alone for 1970 are still $113.8 billion. This is $11 billion greater than estimated non-military expenditures for the current year, $25.5 billion greater than non-military expenditures in 1967, $48.8 billion greater than such expenditures in 1964 and $67.5 billion greater than such expenditures in the last full Eisenhower year, 1960. This suggests the presence of enormous fat.

If it is the duty of those who recommend a budget slash to point out where it should be made, then I suggest that Congress study the proposals, say, of the business advisory committee of the Council of State Chambers of Commerce. The committee pointed to more than 50 specific places in the proposed federal budget for 1970 where cuts totaling $8.8 billion could be made. If the cuts were made, the surtax could be completely terminated on schedule.

At the very least, Congress should now cut the rate of the tax from 10 per cent to 7.5 per cent. This would still be postponing a tax cut, but it would at least not be substantially raising income tax rates. And it would give a glimmer of hope to the taxpayer that perhaps the surtax really is only "temporary."

(Copyright 1969, Los Angeles *Times*)



President Nixon has inherited a number of budgetary problems from LBJ, not the least of which was the surtax.

World-Famous Reporter Writes His Valedictory

By EDGAR ANSEL MOWRER

After almost 55 years this reporter-commentator on world affairs is letting up and will no longer write four columns a week. This is a final attempt to make clear my position.

During most of this time, starting Sept. 1, 1914, as a war correspondent in France, I have recorded international trouble, sometimes amounting to catastrophe.

Almost alone, from Rome in 1922, I warned that Mussolini would really try to revive a "Roman Empire" whenever he thought he could do so safely.

From Berlin, in 1930, I irritated many Americans by predicting that Adolf Hitler meant business.

In 1943, as a political columnist in Washington, D.C., I lost popularity by criticizing FDR's notion that he could handle Stalin.

Ever since then I have felt obliged to chronicle the worsening of the world situation, following such American mistakes as:

Truman's neutrality toward the Chinese civil war of 1945-49 and his failure to reunite Korea.

Eisenhower's refusal to help the Hungarian Freedom Fighters, his handing the Suez Canal to Egypt's little Hitler, his failure to help France produce nuclear weapons and consolidate NATO, his original support of Communist Castro against Batista and his revival of the myth concerning the "maturing" of the Soviet rulers.

Columnist Edgar Ansel Mowrer is ceasing his regular column, but will continue to contribute occasional articles to Human Events.

Kennedy's failures at the Bay of Pigs and the Berlin Wall, his unnecessary concessions to Khrushchev after scoring in the missile crisis, his acceptance of something like nuclear parity with Moscow, his compromise over Laos, and finally, his tacit agreements with our enemies to limit our efforts to defend South Viet Nam.

For all these mistakes the world is still paying heavily.

To be sure, we have also had victories like the successful defense of Europe as well as strokes of undeserved luck—Chiang Kai-Shek's superb performance on Taiwan, the anti-Communist revolution in Indonesia, the near collapse of Red China and above all, its worsening feud with the USSR.

Unhappily, I have felt obliged to call my readers' attention less to these than to our defeats in spite of our unequalled power. For while we were seeking peace through compromise, the other side was seeking victory.

For this reason, too, at the last election, I supported Dick Nixon in the hope of a new American foreign policy based on a revived will to win.

This policy Nixon has been slow in revealing. Nevertheless, I am heartened by the testimony of Defense Secretary Laird to the U.S. Senate Armed Services Committee:

"Never have the challenges to our national security exceeded in number and gravity those which we found on taking office."

Finally the truth is out, confirming a process which, to the best of my ability, I have chronicled for a quarter of a century.

Nonetheless, I am not a pessimist! For in my opinion, there is another and heartening truth upon which I wish to insist, in this, my last, four-a-week news column: *With our allies, we Americans still have all it takes to win without major war—if we are ready to pay the price!*

An Atlantic Community plus Japan with a common policy and pooled resources still possess overwhelming military, economic, scientific and political superiority over our enemies, present or potential.

To be effective we need a President who, accepting the dismal diagnosis of his defense secretary as correct, calls upon Americans and allies to cease from the kind of wishful thinking that brought about the loss of East Europe, China and Cuba, and instead, to concentrate on the supreme challenge of our time—whether the coming world is to be free or utterly devastated by nuclear war. For the latter—or ignominious surrender—we shall know if we permit those who wish to reduce the world to a pattern of common slavery to equal us in strength while surpassing us in seeking victory.

Can we Americans pull ourselves together, silence those who for whatever reason are urging us down the road to decay and defeat, and prove ourselves worthy of our Founding Fathers?

I for one believe that we can and will.

In this spirit, to all readers whether they agree with me or not, I offer my thanks and best wishes.

(Copyright 1969, Bell-McClure Synd.)

GOLD AND SILVER DOLLARS

Increasing demand and diminishing supply make these coins a solid investment.

William F. Rickenbacker in THE DEATH OF THE DOLLAR states: "I expect U.S. silver dollars in readable condition to advance in price about 15 per cent per year until the end of time. . ."

SILVER DOLLAR SETS

35 SILVER DOLLARS of all different dates and mints from 1878 to 1926, mostly before 1889, many Uncirculated, housed in three handsome albums. Bargain price $97.50

60 Brilliant Uncirculated SILVER DOLLARS, assorted dates from 1879 to 1923, mostly before 1889. Solid Investment..... $175.00

Set of 1879-O, 1880-O, 1881-O, 1882-O, All Extra Fine, housed in special New Orleans mint album, only..... $12.50

10 different dates, 1879 to 1888, All Brilliant Uncirculated, only..... $32.50

Six-Coin Canadian Proof Sets of 1965
Contains silver dollar, half, quarter, dime, nickel and cent. These beautiful sets sold originally by the Royal Canadian Mint at $4.00 each, and have a silver bullion value of about $2.32. All sets mint sealed. CLOSE OUT SALE . . . only **$2.95 per set.** 10 sets . . . **$29.00**, 100 sets . . . **$279.00.**

GOLD COINS all Brilliant Uncirculated
U.S. $20.00 Liberty (before 1907) $87.50
U.S. $20 St. Gaudens (after 1907) $85.00
Mexican 50 pesos (24.9% more gold than our U.S. $20.00). BEST BUY $79.50

Complete Satisfaction Guaranteed! FREE illustrated coin catalog with each order. All orders shipped POSTPAID and fully insured. California residents add 5% state tax. Bank References on request.

DONALD BENGE
1122 W. Burbank Blvd., Burbank, Calif. 91502
phone 849-7847 (area code 213)

Why Not Wear A
"Help Your Police Fight Crime"
BUMPER STICKER AS A BANNER OF GOOD CITIZENSHIP?
Everything else has failed. Why not now try psychology? Boost police morale? Restore respect, restraint and civic responsibility?
Postpaid 100 for $8., 1,000 for $60., 2,000 for $100.
WRITE: HELP YOUR POLICE FIGHT CRIME
406 Perpetual Bldg., Silver Spring, Md. 20910

T. H. FITZGERALD & CO.

NEW YORK

Specialists in the Mutual Fund Field

79 Wall Street (212) 425-2515
(Minimum initial investment: $10,000)

RELIGION & SOCIETY

A journal for Americans concerned about the future, and who believe a clear and noble religious faith must be the base of human affairs

Bi-monthly $5 a year ■ Bayport, Minn. 55003

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Senate ABM Decision to Provide Answer

Have We the Will to Win?

By PHYLLIS SCHLAFLY

Woody Hayes, the coach of the Rose Bowl champion Ohio State football team, recently gave this remarkable interview to the press:

"Football is a game of fundamentals. You've heard that a million times, but you'd better not forget it. You have to come back to the basic techniques every day. Niceness never won a football game. You're damned unfair when you're nice to people. I can't get sold on nice people. On fair people, yes, but not nice people.

"You've got to win, and *you have to pay the price to win. You have to want to win.*

"I'm going to Viet Nam after the Rose Bowl game, and it hurts me to think that we've some people in our country who don't want to win. They don't want to pay the price. Well, let me tell you something about those Communists we're fighting over in Viet Nam. They want to win, and they're willing to pay the price."

There are many lessons for Americans in these strong words from a winning football coach. As he so bluntly points out, the same fundamentals apply on the football field and in war. Maybe you don't think this is the way football ought to be played—but if you are up against a team that is willing to pay the price to win, there is no possible way you can win unless your team, too, *wants* to win and is willing to pay the price to win.

Most Americans understand this in sports. The rewards of big money, big TV audience, and big publicity go to the teams and the athletes who play to win. They are trained this way. Victory is their single objective. Even in a game such as tennis, a successful coach gives this kind of instruction: "I do not believe in being a good loser. I do believe in tournament play, every day, under pressure. This makes champions, not practice players."

The same principles are true in politics. Wanting to win doesn't necessarily assure political victory. But a determination to win is the single most essential ingredient of victory.

Why did so many Democratic politicians gravitate to Bobby Kennedy in early 1968 even though it put them in the politically dangerous position of opposing a President of their own party? Why are so many politicians already lining up behind Teddy Kennedy? It is certainly not because of their way-out leftist views, such as advocating the recognition of Red China or the defeat of the ABM. It is not even because they are millionaires. It is because the average Democratic politician recognizes in the Kennedy brothers a fierce determination to win, a willingness to pay the price to win the presidency, no matter what the cost. Democratic politicians think that, in supporting a Kennedy, they can ride a winner all the way to the power and patronage of the White House.

The same fundamentals apply, as Woody Hayes pointed out, to the Viet Nam war.

Last October 31 President Lyndon Johnson was "nice" to the Communists. He called a bombing halt without any quid pro quo. He hoped that the Communists would reciprocate this magnanimous gesture and we would be on the road to peace in Paris.

When Bob Hope put on his Christmas show in Viet Nam (later telecast in the U.S.), one of his jokes was: "I flew over the Ho Chi Minh Trail and nothing was moving. (Pause) There was such a traffic jam that nobody *could* move." Everybody thought that remark was very funny and laughed heartily. The only trouble was that it was true.

What was the result of President Johnson's being "nice" to the Communists? *U.S. News & World Report* published the result: An average of 37 per cent more American boys were killed in the weeks after the bombing halt than in the weeks before the bombing halt.

To paraphrase Woody Hayes' statement on fundamentals: You're damned unfair to our own American boys when you're nice to the Communists.

Somehow, Americans have not yet recognized the glaring fundamental that the Communists are playing the game to win—but the U.S. is not. We have a half-million men in Viet Nam restricted by an assortment of one-sided rules which prevent them from winning.

The enemy is given privileged sanctuaries where they rest up and rearm; our pilots are forbidden to bomb any vital military targets in North Viet Nam such as the Haiphong docks and the Hanoi power plants; our Navy is forbidden to blockade Haiphong harbor or knock out the dredge which keeps the harbor from filling with silt; our troops are forbidden to engage in "hot pursuit" and defeat the enemy when they have him on the run.

U.S. Navy bomb loaders arm a plane for a strike against South Vietnamese targets. Since the total bombing halt of the North, the Reds have continued to use sanctuaries in Cambodia and Laos to launch their attacks on the South.

Defense Secretary Melvin Laird has pointed out that the Soviets are achieving a first-strike knockout capability against U.S. defenses.

Among the many significant pieces of information which have come to light in the investigation of the *Pueblo* case was this statement by the admiral in charge of the naval court of inquiry: "From all the testimony we have heard, I must conclude that the whole operation of the *Pueblo* was planned without any external means for her protection, and that international law was her only protection."

International law simply was not sufficient protection for the *Pueblo*. Two unshielded 50-caliber machine guns weren't enough either. The enemy is playing the game to win. When the threat came, out there in the Pacific against an enemy that does not respect international law, the unarmed *Pueblo* crewmen had only two choices: fight and die, or surrender.

Now, let us apply Woody Hayes' fundamentals to the field of nuclear weaponry. Being willing "to pay the price to win" is not only just as valid a principle in nuclear weapons as it is in sports, in politics, and in Viet Nam, but it is a matter of life and death to America.

There is a not-so-subtle effort by certain liberals to make the average American voter feel inferior in any discussion of nuclear weapons, to make him feel that they are so complicated that we cannot be expected to understand them, that we should leave the whole matter up to the scientists who have Ph.D.s. This is nonsense.

Nuclear weapons are, of course, very complicated and sophisticated—but the principles which govern them are just as simple as the principles which govern conventional warfare, or even warfare in the days of bows and arrows and spears. Military strength is the best guarantee of a nation's security. Weakness invites attack by greedy aggressors. As the Bible tells us: "When a strong man armed keepeth his palace, his goods are in peace." The Father of Our Country, George Washington, put it this way: "To secure peace, it must be known that we are at all times ready for war." Your grade-school boys might express it like this: "You have to have the marbles to play in the game."

The eight years of Secretaries of Defense Robert McNamara and Clark Clifford were eight years of being "nice" to the Soviets. During that period, not a single new weapon was *built* except those which were ordered under the Eisenhower Administration, and not a single new weapon was *ordered* except the TFX plane, commonly known as the "Flying Edsel," and now admitted by nearly everyone to be a $10-billion flop.

How have the Soviets responded to this "niceness"? They have built weapons of destructive warfare at the most rapid rate that any aggressor ever built weapons in the history of civilization.

What some of us have been saying for six years, and what the House Armed Services Committee has been saying for three years, was finally confirmed with positive proof by Secretary of Defense Melvin Laird in his March 1969 testimony before the Senate Armed Services and Foreign Relations Committees. He proved that the Soviet Union is intent on achieving a first-strike capability against the U.S.—the ability to make an attack so destructive that it would knock out our weapons and the U.S. would not be able to retaliate.

Laird gave his testimony in such a businesslike, unemotional manner that the sensational news value of what he said was lost on most of the news media covering the hearings. The TV newscasts featured Fulbright's little tantrum threatening that, if Nixon doesn't end the Viet Nam war soon, it will become Nixon's war. That diatribe was irrelevant to the subject of the hearing, which was the deployment of the anti-ballistic missile, variously called the ABM, or now the Safeguard. Secretary Laird's and Deputy Secretary Packard's testimony provided the following sensational information (most of which had been previously suppressed by McNamara and Clifford):

- The Soviets now have more than 200 "accurate" missiles of 20 to 25 megatons. This means they are 20 to 25 times the power of U.S. missiles. In addition, "most of the Soviet ICBMs are armed with significantly larger warheads" than U.S. missiles. (Only 5 per cent of our missiles are more than one megaton; and this 5 per cent, under McNamara's orders, is scheduled to be scrapped next year as "obsolete." McNamara and Clifford refused to let us build the larger-megatonnage missiles and they scrapped our largest weapon, the 24-megaton bomb.)
- The Soviets have caught up with and passed the U.S. in numbers of land-based nuclear missiles, and are continuing to deploy more at a rapid rate. This means that, not only are the Soviet missiles vastly more powerful than ours, but the Soviets have more of them.
- The Soviet Union "has the capability to destroy essentially all" our land-based missiles, even in their so-called hardened silos. (On the other hand, the much smaller U.S. missiles do *not* have the capability to destroy either the hardened or the mobile Soviet nuclear weapons.)
- Because U.S. population and industry are so much more concentrated than in the USSR, 200 Soviet one-megaton missiles can destroy 55 per cent of the U.S. population—but 1,200 one-megaton U.S. missiles can destroy only 45 per cent of the Soviet population.
- The Soviets have "deployed" and

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"launched" orbital bombs (the FOBS), and Secretary Laird hinted that they might already be equipped with nuclear warheads.

• The Soviets are "going forward with the deployment" of Polaris-type nuclear submarines at the rate of seven per year, and they will be "comparable" to our Polaris fleet by 1971-74.

• Our Polaris-Poseidon submarines will be vulnerable to a Soviet attack in about three years because of Soviet weapons advances.

• In slightly more than two years, the Soviet nuclear missile force has increased far more than three-fold—while the size of the U.S. nuclear missile force has been frozen. In other words, the U.S. sat by and did absolutely nothing while this tremendous buildup took place. (This is the greatest betrayal of a trust in American history.)

• The Soviet anti-missile system, which it has been deploying for the last three years, has reduced the reliability rate of our Minuteman missile force by 50 per cent.

What happened to McNamara's and Clifford's sweeping boasts about U.S. nuclear superiority? Beginning with the lying campaign against Barry Goldwater in 1964, and continuing through to Clifford's last statement to Congress in January 1969, the McNamara-Clifford argument was based on these two principal claims:

1. The U.S. has a nuclear superiority over the Soviet of 4 to 1.

2. The U.S. was protected from a Soviet attack because we had "assured destruction capability"; that is, even after a Soviet surprise attack, we supposedly could hit back and destroy the USSR as a viable society.

Both claims were quietly interred at the Senate hearings in March 1969. A careful reading of Secretary Laird's testimony reveals both claims as the total lies that they are. Go back and read the nine points above. They show that the Soviets have more, and vastly more destructive, missiles than we have. Furthermore, if the Soviets can knock out *all* our Minuteman missiles, then we have *no* "assured destruction capability."

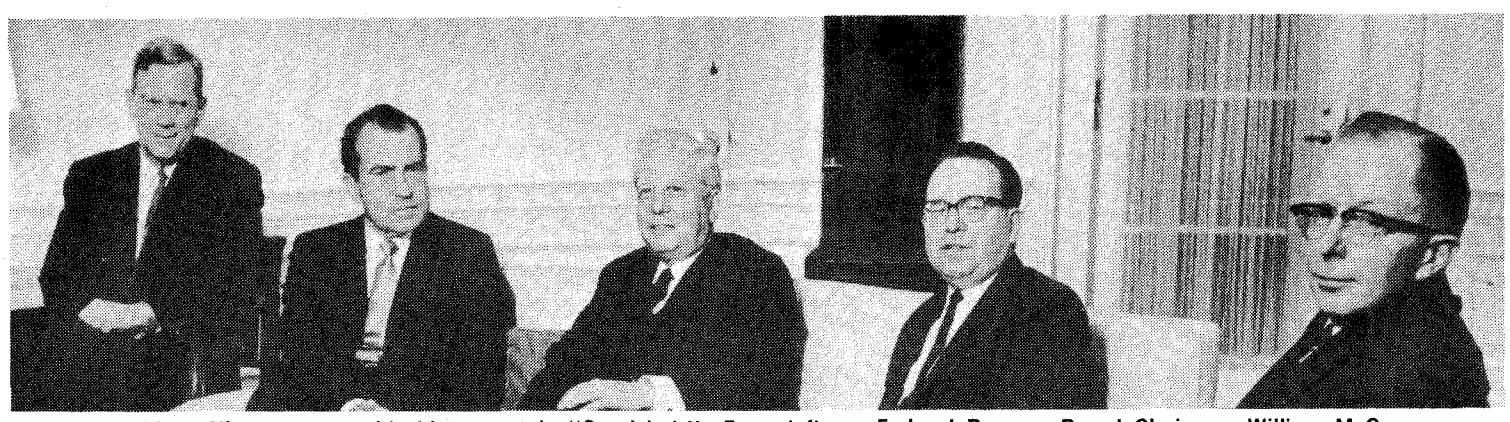
Chairman John Stennis said after the hearing: "The American people have never heard anything like this before."

The No. 1 question of our age is: what are we going to do in the face of the Soviet nuclear buildup? Do we have the will to win? Are we willing to pay the price? Or are we going to continue being "nice" to the Communists by signing more worthless treaties, scrapping more weapons, and refraining from building the ABM system and other weapons we need?

There is no question but that the Soviets have the determination to win, they have the faith that they are going to win, and they are willing to pay the price to win.

As Secretary Laird told the Fulbright Committee: "The Soviets are going for a first-strike capability, and there is no question about it." The tremendous Soviet nuclear buildup is designed for only one purpose; namely, the destruction of the United States. If America does not play the nuclear game to win, we will soon be in the very same predicament as the *Pueblo*, naked before an enemy which respects no law or treaty, outgunned, abandoned even by our friends, with no choice but to surrender —or fight and die.

It is absolutely vital that every patriot immediately write, wire and telephone his own senators and ask them to vote for the building of the ABM system and for the restoration of American nuclear superiority.



President Nixon meets with his economic "Quadriad." From left are Federal Reserve Board Chairman William McC. Martin, the President, Treasury Secretary David Kennedy, Budget Director Robert Mayo and Chairman Paul McCracken of the Council of Economic Advisers.

Fly Now, Pay Later

Inflation must be stopped at any cost

Reprinted with permission from Barron's *National Business and Financial Weekly*, March 31, 1969

The editor's chair, while uncomfortable and sometimes shaky, does give the occupant a box seat at the perennial race which truth runs against propaganda, reality against myth. Over the years, if he has enough bottom, the long-suffering observer may even see the nice guys finish first. Thus, after nearly a decade of exaggeration, distortion and worse, it's downright refreshing to find officials who are willing to level with the country.

In the fight against inflation, so one Administration spokesman offhandedly remarked, the wage-price guidelines which the New Economics vainly sought to foist on capital and labor alike count for little. Paul W. McCracken, head of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, struck another blow for common sense when he noted that high interest rates are the result, not the cause, of rising prices. Let us forgo "bombastic rhetoric," urged President Nixon in his inaugural address. Thereby the still, small voice of reason, like that of the turtle, again is heard in the land.

But myths, as the saying goes, die hard, notably in Washington, D.C., which seems to spawn an endless supply. Having survived such bugaboos as the population explosion and the deadly threat of pesticides, we now are suddenly confronted by the menacing Phillips Curve, which a usually unflappable business daily recently likened to a "statistical time bomb . . . ticking away in the White House."

According to this sinister analysis, the U.S. today faces a grim choice between inflation and unemployment. Lessening the former, so the reasoning goes, must lead to an increase in the latter (with the heaviest burden, one economist insists, falling on Negroes). If valid, the so-called trade-off between rising prices and jobs (or, as some have hinted, between peace and open warfare in the streets) is bound to give conscientious policy-makers pause.

Fortunately for sound public policy, however, there is less here than meets the eye. Like so many statistical abstractions, the Phillips Curve—which its originator designed primarily to analyze the experience of the United Kingdom from 1861 through 1957—sheds scant light on the current economic scene.

For example, the Bonn Republic, in what has come to be known as the German miracle, somehow has succeeded in combining full employment with price stability. The U.S., in turn, today confronts not a theory but a condition: not some remote spectre of breadlines, but a state of super-full employment in which moonlighters and working wives abound while countless jobs—statistics are carefully shunned—go begging. Hence curbing inflation might reduce the swollen labor force for a time without necessarily throwing bread-winners out of work. In the long run, any other course risks destroying livelihoods and blighting lives en masse. The true choice, in short, lies between a measure of restraint today or unbridled disaster tomorrow. Fly now, pay later.

The point of departure, as the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis notes in its March Review, is A.W. Phillips' study, published over a decade ago.

According to the bank: "Phillips constructed a 'trade-off curve' which indicated that wages in Great Britain rose rapidly when unemployment was declining and slowly when unemployment was rising . . . other analysts have noticed that a similar relationship holds between prices and unemployment."

Some, who purport to find the theory applicable to the U.S., have gone further. They observe that joblessness declined from 5.2 per cent of the labor force in 1964 to 2.5 per cent in 1968, while the rate of inflation accelerated from 1.3 per cent per year to 4.2 per cent. "These data indicate, according to the Trade-Off View, that stabilization authorities must decide to accept either high rates of price increases in order to maintain low unemployment rates, or adopt deflationary measures and accept relatively high levels of unemployment." In a refinement of the theory known as the Black Trade-Off, Pierre Rinfret concludes that the latter alternative would weigh most oppressively on Negroes.

Unlike Prof. Phillips, whose work covered nearly a century, his latter-day followers are willing to settle for a decade or less. Their boldness suggests that of President Johnson's ill-fated Council of Economic Advisers, which, just before the so-called New Economics unleashed an inflationary whirlwind, publicly celebrated its ability to control the cycle. One simply cannot draw sweeping conclusions from such scanty evidence.

Other scholars evidently have qualms. The F.R. Bank of St. Louis quotes one: "We have been astounded by how many different Phillips curves can be constructed on reasonable assumptions from the same body of data. . . . For this reason, the authors would do well to label them conspicuously 'Unstable. Apply with extreme care.'" Again, in an article in the *Journal of Political Economy*, Prof. Harry G. Johnson (University of Chicago and London School of Economics) cuttingly states:

"This hypothesis derived great appeal from the fact that early empirical work, based on British data, appeared to confirm the presence of a surprisingly stable econometric relationship of this type; subsequent research, however, has called into question both the theoretical foundations and the statistical reliability of the curve."

Scholarly opinion, to say the least, is divided. A journalist can only point out that the theory, however valid for its time and place, bears scant relevance to the here and now.

The Curve, for example, goes off the rails in West Germany, the citizens of which have long enjoyed full employment and honest coin to boot. After a brief recession in 1967—during which joblessness never exceeded 3.2 per cent of the labor force, and averaged roughly 2 per cent for the year as a whole—unemployment vanished from the German scene last spring. Yet the cost-of-living index, which rose by only 1.5 per cent in 1967, inched up little more last year.

To the inflation-ridden U.S., the Phillips Curve seems equally beside the point. Unemployment, as noted, officially stands at a low 3.3 per cent of the labor force, a figure which, since it takes no account of the number of unfilled jobs, grossly overstates the case.

Organized labor knows which side its bread is buttered on. At the behest of the AFL-CIO, Congress repeatedly has turned down requests by the Bureau of Labor Statistics to tally the number of job vacancies. (This year, however, may be different; the Labor Department is exploring the possibility of using $3 million in Manpower Training and Development funds for making such a survey.)

Even in the absence of official data, signs of a critical manpower shortage are everywhere. Two weeks ago the head of Copper Range Co. blamed the failure of new facilities to reach capacity operation on the lack of skilled hands. The National Industrial Conference Board, which keeps monthly statistics on "Help Wanted" advertising, reported for February a record-breaking total of linage. If the monetary authorities really mean business, they have plenty of margin for error.

It's surely worth the risk. For the burdens of inflation have grown too much to bear. Interest rates stand at the highest level in a century. The housing shortage goes from bad to worse. Values, both tangible and spiritual, are warped. The foundations of society erode. In the end, if the past be any guide, the unsound expansion and speculative excess must lead to a crash.

"Practical men," said one who should know, " . . . are usually the slaves of some defunct economist." Living or dead, false prophets have held us in thrall long enough.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Does 'Freedom of Information' Work?

By JULIUS EPSTEIN

The answer to this title question is unfortunately "no," at least as far as Federal Judge Oliver C. Carter of the District Court of San Francisco is concerned.

Judge Carter has rendered his verdict in the case of *Epstein vs. Resor*, which had been brought under the "Freedom of Information Act" to force Stanley Resor, secretary of the Army, to declassify the Army's dossier on "Operation Keelhaul." Judge Carter decided against plaintiff and in favor of the defendants.

President Eisenhower's Executive Order 10501 provided that a military document or record can only be classified Top Secret if its disclosure would seriously endanger national security, defense, or foreign policy. The order enumerates the possible consequences from disclosure, justifying classification as "breaking of diplomatic relations to a foreign power, outbreak of war, compromising of technological and intelligence matters," etc.

Since "Operation Keelhaul" exclusively deals with the forced repatriation of Soviet Displaced Persons in the years after World War II, its release can certainly not endanger American national security, defense or foreign policy in the year 1969. Therefore, the maintenance of Top Secret classification, or any other classification, is by no means justifiable.

Judge Carter's duty under the law was to study "Operation Keelhaul" *in camera* in order to find out whether or not release of the dossier would really endanger American security, defense or foreign policy. If he found—as was to be expected—that release of "Operation Keelhaul" cannot endanger legitimate American interests, his duty was to say so in his judgment and to enjoin the government to release it.

Judge Carter decided otherwise. Without ever having seen "Operation Keelhaul" he found that its classification was "appropriate" and has to be maintained.

How a judge could decide that classification of a certain document was "appropriate" without knowing that document is a mystery which Judge Carter did not care to explain. He simply took the Pentagon's assertion that "Operation Keelhaul" was rightfully classified Top Secret at face value.

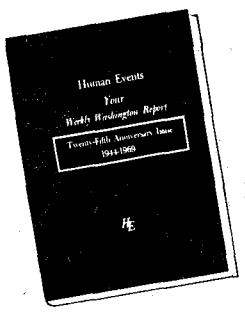
But the sense of the "Freedom of Information Act" is that the court should decide *de novo* whether classification was proper or improper. The government's assertion that it was does not satisfy the law; the government has to prove it. Maintenance of classification for reasons of saving some people in past and present administrations some embarrassment is no sufficient reason for the maintenance of classification.

There is only one recourse for plaintiff: To appeal the case to the 9th Circuit Court in San Francisco.

Mr. Epstein is a research fellow at the Hoover Institute, Stanford University.

HUMAN EVENTS
25th ANNIVERSARY ISSUE

Order extra copies of HUMAN EVENTS' 64-page review of American conservatism over the past quarter-century. Both a specially bound collector's edition and regular issue edition are available.



BOUND EDITION

A limited quantity printed on highest-quality paper stock and bound in blue leatherette, with silver embossing. A valuable and historic addition to your library, and a unique gift for family, friends, schools, business associates and customers.

PRICES

1 - 4 volumes	$5.00 each
5 - 25 volumes	$4.00 each
over 25 volumes	$3.50 each

REGULAR EDITION

Copies of the issue mailed to subscribers.

PRICES

1 - 4 issues	$1.00 each
5 - 50 issues	.85 each
51 - 100 issues	.70 each
over 100 issues	.60 each

4-19-69

HUMAN EVENTS • 422 FIRST STREET, S.E. • Washington, D.C. 20003

Gentlemen:

Please send postpaid ____ Bound Editions ____ Regular Editions of the HUMAN EVENTS 25th Anniversary Issue. I enclose full payment of $ ____

MY NAME _____
(Please Print)

ADDRESS _____

CITY/STATE _____ **ZIP** _____

(We will ship gift volumes directly to whomever you designate, accompanied by hand-signed gift cards. Send complete instructions)

Rat control is largely a problem of cleaning up the neighborhood.

Deratication: Whose Duty?

By RUSSELL KIRK

Permit me, friends, to discourse with you concerning deratication. No, I'm not concerned here with nuclear-armament treaties: I'm against rodents.

In Indianapolis, for three months this winter, a vigorous volunteer organization called Citizens Forum (3211 North Illinois St.) carried on its "De-Rat-ication Campaign," with considerable success. Citizens Forum, which has organized hundreds of neighborhood block clubs, consists about equally of Negro and white members. My friend Mrs. Mattie Coney is the Forum's energizing spirit, and her husband, Mr. Elmo Coney, is co-ordinator of this particular crusade.

For the past several years, various humanitarians and demagogues have been exhorting us to direct the federal bureaucracy to get rid of the multitude of rats and mice in our cities. But Mr. and Mrs. Coney, who happen to be colored, think that a civil servant makes an odd sort of Pied Piper. The only people who can extirpate rats, really, are yourself and myself. And we don't require largess from the Department of the Treasury.

About the time these paragraphs are published, Citizens Forum and the mayor of Indianapolis, Mr. Richard Lugar, will award a grand prize to the person who has trapped the most rats. Their campaign methods are simple and effective, and universal in application.

First, set traps for rats and mice—traps attached to something, so that the vermin can't drag them away. Crush the skulls of the trapped creatures, so that you won't be bitten. Spray the area about the traps with insecticide, to destroy the fleas that vermin carry.

Second, destroy the harborage of rodents—debris, paper, dead grass and leaves, and the like. In Indianapolis the city provided trucks to carry away such rubbish if neighbors would load the trucks.

Third, eliminate garbage, upon which rodents subsist. Don't burn food in a trash-burner, because the remnants attract rats. Keep a top on the garbage can, and the rats will depart.

With help from the local newspapers, various departments of local government, PTA councils, the chamber of commerce, schools, the local churches, the downtown merchants and other groups, their campaign was widely publicized and heartily undertaken. "Mutual involvement is real community relations," say the Citizens Forum people. The people who suffer most from rats in Indianapolis were the people who did the work of extermination.

Such a campaign will be only temporary in its relief, of course, unless long-run measures of prevention are undertaken. The most important of these, as Citizens Forum points out, is to rat-proof buildings. Door edges and the like should be covered with thin sheet metal; holes in walls and floors should be similarly sealed; openings around eaves and in the roof should be calked; broken doors and windows should be repaired.

In fine, rodent control is mainly an exercise in housekeeping and neighborhood cleanliness. Millions of dollars from Washington won't do the least good unless people on the spot personally fight the battle. And the more we expect some member of the Cabinet to rid us of the prolific mother-rat in our cellar, the more the rat population of these United States will exceed the human population.

(Copyright 1969, General Features Corp.)

DEFEND YOURSELF!

INSTANTLY STOPS ATTACKER

Assailants run screaming when sprayed in face with BODYGUARD. When you're in danger, simply press tip. Spray causes temporary blindness, coughing and sneezing and leaves red stain for identification. Effective up to 15 feet. Fires up to 25 times without reloading. Contains same ingredient used by U.S. mailmen to render vicious dogs helpless instantly. Easily concealed in hand—legal to carry—no license required. 100% as effective as tear gas. Used by cabbies, watchmen, waitresses, policemen, stores, nurses, night-workers, gas stations, etc. Carry in purse or pocket. BODYGUARD *only* $2 *postpaid* (3 for $5 or 7 for $10 postpaid). For fast Airmail delivery add 25¢ for each BODYGUARD. Satisfaction guaranteed.

JOHN HANCOCK CO., DEPT. A-73
2427 CUSSETA ROAD COLUMBUS, GEORGIA 31903

JOHN HANCOCK CO., DEPT. A-73
2427 CUSSETA ROAD, COLUMBUS, GEORGIA 31903

Enclosed is $_____ (check, cash or m.o.)

Rush me _____ BODYGUARD Self-Defenders.

NAME _____

STREET _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

REAGAN

BUMPER STICKERS
REAGAN 72
NATIONAL COMMITTEE
2220 E MARKET ST.
YORK, PA. 17403
"Join the Bumper Brigades for Ronnie"

REAGAN 72

7 FOR $1.00

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Conservatives Watching Closely

Help Wanted: One Chief Justice

By JAMES JACKSON KILPATRICK

Suppose, to be supposing, that you picked up your paper one day, ran an eye over the classified ads, and blinked at the following notice:

HELP WANTED

Outstndg atty, law prof, or experienced judge sought for nomination by Pres. of U.S. to serve as Chf Justice of U.S., for life term beginning July. pfbly from South or West. Must be conservative but not reactionary, noncontroversial, recmnded by bar. Sal. $62,500, generous vacation, other perqsts. Fine opptnty for right man. pls. send summry qualificatns, etc., to R. Nixon, 1600 Penn. Av., Washington, D.C., 20500.

You're not likely to see any such ad. The Equal Employment Opportunities Act, to say nothing of propriety and tradition, would forbid it. Nevertheless, this is about what President Nixon is looking for.

In Thurgood Marshall, the Supreme Court already has a Negro member; it would be exceedingly unlikely, to state the matter mildly, that a second Negro would be considered. In Abe Fortas, the court has a Jewish member; in the inheritance of Brandeis-Frankfurter-Goldberg, the unwritten rule is one Jew at a time. Nixon needs a relatively young chief, because the President would like to help shape the course of constitutional law for the next 20 years.

Geographical considerations have only minor importance, but with Chief Justice Warren's retirement, the populous Pacific Coast will lack representation on the court. The South's only representative is Hugo Black, dean of the bench; at 83, he has only a few years to go. New York and New England now have four members—Douglas, Brennan, Harlan and Marshall. Justice Stewart is from Ohio, Justice White from Colorado, Justice Fortas technically from Tennessee but more accurately from the District of Columbia. A Southern or Far Western nominee would make sense.

The major qualification, of course, goes to political philosophy. If the President's nominee is identified generally with a conservative view of the law—even a moderately conservative view—Mr. Nixon can rekindle the enthusiastic support of the conservatives who produced his victory in November. But if his nominee is philosophically faceless—if he leans toward free and easy construction of the Constitution—all hell will break loose on the right.

Doubtless Mr. Nixon is aware of conservatives' concern, but it may do no harm to emphasize the point. This is the big rock. The nomination of a successor to Earl Warren is critical. Conservatives can forgive the President a scattering of liberals here and there in the executive branch—Finch in Welfare, Moynihan in Urban Affairs, Allen as commissioner of education. They can restrain their impatience at his failure to dismantle the poverty program and to dispel the mists of Foggy Bottom.

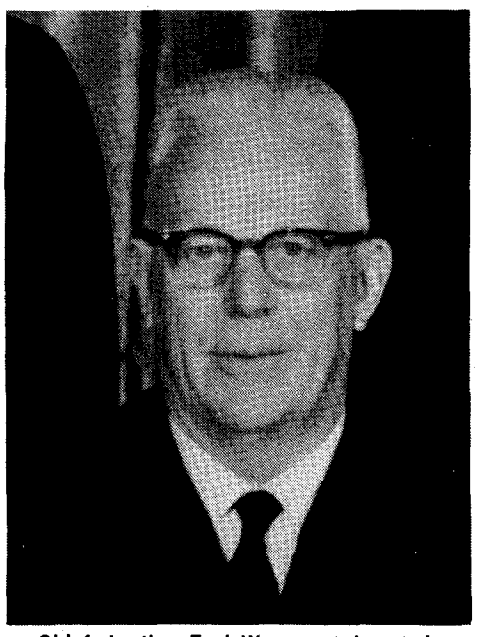
But they know, as the President knows, that the high court is different. The nine members of that tribunal, for all practical purposes of public policy, are the nine most powerful men in the nation. On the consensus of five of them, constituting a majority, depends the whole course of our law.

Today's justices cannot be labeled absolutely. Black and Fortas, regarded as liberals, cast a conservative vote now and then. White and Stewart, regarded as conservatives, sometimes join the Warren bloc. Even so, the lineup is generally 6 to 3 for the flexibles. What is needed is another Harlan, with 20 years of strict construction in his future.

Lately, the speculation has been that Mr. Nixon is thinking of elevating Justice Potter Stewart to chief, and nominating Secretary of State William Rogers, a New Yorker, as associate justice. Conservative reaction: cool. Stewart, at 54, might make a fine chief, but the nomination of Rogers would raise cries of "cronyism." Besides, while Rogers is considered an able man, he is regarded as a philosophical neuter.

In the conservative view, the President could do much better. Perhaps he'll want to consider a want ad after all.

(Copyright 1969, Washington *Star* Syndicate)



Chief Justice Earl Warren (above) is to retire in June. President Nixon may also have another seat to fill if Justice Hugo Black, now 83, joins Warren in retirement.

Now available to the public—The Famous U.S. Military Speed-Up Language Courses that Teach You to

SPEAK A FOREIGN LANGUAGE IN JUST HOURS!

Quicker, Easier and for LESS than ever before —only $2.45 complete!

SO CHEAP THAT EVERYONE SHOULD TRY!

- **5 Hi-Fidelity 7" 33-1/3 RPM unbreakable records**
- **Printed Conversational Manual & Pronunciation Guide**
- **The quick, modern, up-to-date method developed by leading educators for military personnel being sent overseas—who had to learn a language fast**
- **15 Different Languages—French • German • Italian • Spanish • Russian • Danish • Hebrew Persian • Cambodian • Hindu • Indonesian • Korean • Turkish • Chinese • Serbian**

THE GREATEST BARGAIN LANGUAGE PROGRAM AVAILABLE ANYWHERE!

Now, thanks to the miracle of a new and unique technique, a proven combination of the printed and spoken word, you can learn to speak a foreign language virtually overnight.

Yes, even if you've never had a single language lesson in your life, you can learn to speak a second language in quicker time than you ever dreamed possible! And at a cost unbelievably low and attractive!

Only a Few Minutes a Day Will Build Your Language Skills

How can language skills be built so quickly? Because these modern Instruction Records concentrate on giving you the essential words, phrases, expressions that a person needs to effectively communicate with foreign-speaking people. You hear native instructors speaking their own language. Therefore you learn right from the start the language's actual, authentic sounds.

Using the famous WORLD PUBLISHING Instruction Records, learning becomes a pleasure. All you do is listen to the records as they play . . . follow the clear flow of conversation your records and Instruction Manual provide—first in English, then in the language you are learning. In amazingly short time you absorb words and phrases . . . understand their meanings even without the help of the translation. Before long, you have enough words and phrases at your command to begin actually conversing with perfect ease and assurance.

Programs Originally Prepared by U. S. Government for Overseas Personnel

Why are these famous WORLD PUBLISHING programs for teaching foreign languages so easy—so quick—so effective? Because they were devised by prominent educators for the U. S. Government to prepare military personnel for overseas duty.

The results are remarkable—The highest speed, most practical programs of language instruction ever devised! They had to be. They were created for people who couldn't afford long hours of study—couldn't waste time. People who needed to know a language fast!

Now these same high-speed instruction programs, edited by WORLD PUBLISHING to meet everyday usage, can help you quickly master essential language skills . . . get you speaking the language of your choice fluently—just like a native—in miracle "record time."

Compare in Quality to Courses Selling at Ten Times this Bargain Price

Each Instruction Set gives you 5 top-quality double-faced, long-playing 7" Vinyl records of unmatched clarity. You learn to speak like a native because you learn from actual native instructors! It's like being in a foreign country and hearing a native talk directly to you. In addition, you'll find these Instruction Records light and convenient to carry wherever you go.

Also a handy Instruction Manual comes with each Set of 5 LP Records. This Manual gives you a complete phonetic Pronunciation Guide of every word spoken on the records, plus their English equivalents and conventional form of spelling. The entire Manual is printed in triple-column style, so you can speed your learning by using Records and Manual together.

In addition, Manuals provide you with many extra bits of information you'll find useful when traveling abroad: handy facts on transportation, local customs, international road signs, hotels, restaurants, amusements, and more! No better language Instruction was ever created!

Boon To All Students

For high school and college students—for adults studying at home—these Instruction Sets are tremendous boons—to speed up learning—and to get true Native pronunciations! Even people who have spent years studying a language will find dramatic help in increasing their skills.

Test Amazing Bargain at Our Risk — Satisfaction GUARANTEED!

Entirely at our risk, see for yourself just how easy, quick and effective these complete Instruction Sets—Records and Manuals—really are!

Simply mail the No-Risk Coupon below and we will ship you any one or more of the 10 Complete Instruction Sets you check. For every language Series you order, enclose amazing low price of—NOT $24.95, NOT even $9.95—but only $2.45, plus a few cents shipping.

You risk nothing! Your satisfaction is absolutely guaranteed. These amazing Language Sets must live up to every claim we make, or you simply return and your low, low bargain price is immediately refunded.

ACT NOW. At our amazing bargain price, limited supplies won't last. Make sure of the one or more Series you want. Mail that No-Risk Coupon today!

Mail No-Risk Coupon TODAY!

F. W. BOOKS Dept. HE4-19, **Language Record Division, Box, 888 F.D. Roosevelt Sta. 10022**

YES, Rush me at No Risk the miracle low-price Complete Foreign Language Instruction Sets I have checked below. Each Set Complete with 5 Long-Playing Double-faced 7" Vinyl Records plus Instruction Manual and Pronunciation Guide. For each Set checked I enclose—NOT $24.95, NOT $9.95—but only $2.45, plus 25¢ for packing, shipping and insurance. Each Set must live up to your every claim, or I simply return for full immediate refund—and trial costs me nothing!
Enclosed is check or m.o. for $_____

☐R1-A French ☐R1-B German ☐R1-C Italian ☐R1-D Spanish ☐R1-E Russian ☐R1-G Danish ☐R1-J Hebrew ☐R1-N Persian ☐R1-P Cambodian ☐R1-R Hindu ☐R1-S Indonesian ☐R1-T Korean ☐R1-V Turkish ☐R1-W Chinese ☐R1-X Serbian

To order more than one set of any single language, please write number wanted before box

Name_____

Address_____

City_____ State_____ Zip_____

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Why We Have Troubles on Campus

By GOV. RONALD REAGAN

To attempt to analyze in a brief time the significant factors which have brought about our current campus problems must do an injustice to the complexities of the situation. However, one of the main factors of our dilemma is a general lack of information and understanding of the total problem by much of the public. . . . Our educational institutions are the key to individual growth and to the progress of our society. . . . It is only through the cooperative efforts of public officials at all levels of government, as well as campus administrators, faculties and students, that our educational institutions will be guaranteed the ability to carry on their responsibilities for teaching, research and service.

There is a wealth of misinformation and the widest range of interpretation of the causes of coercion and violence spreading to campuses throughout the land. We are faced with circumstances which have never before confronted our society. People are groping for explanations without experience to guide them and it is too easy to make generalizations.

We also have the added confusion of "mythologies"—some developed by well-meaning apologists for the anti-social behavior of a few, and others apparently put forth by those in revolt, who seek to make their excuses acceptable through sheer repetition.

Today's situation did not come about overnight. In California it is the culmination of activities which have transpired over the past 10 years. At first there were occasional episodes of mass disruption. The protests against the House Committee on Un-American Activities in 1960 in San Francisco were followed by months of romanticizing the role of the protestors in literature, speeches, recordings and conferences.

In 1963-64 there were mass sit-ins in hotels, automobile agencies and banks over alleged discrimination in employment practices. In 1964-65 there were similar disturbances at newspaper offices and restaurants. During these years the campuses were used as "launching pads" for action in the surrounding community. The Berkeley campus of the University of California was most frequently involved.

Beginning in 1964, rather than serving as the launching pad, the campus itself became the focus of attack.

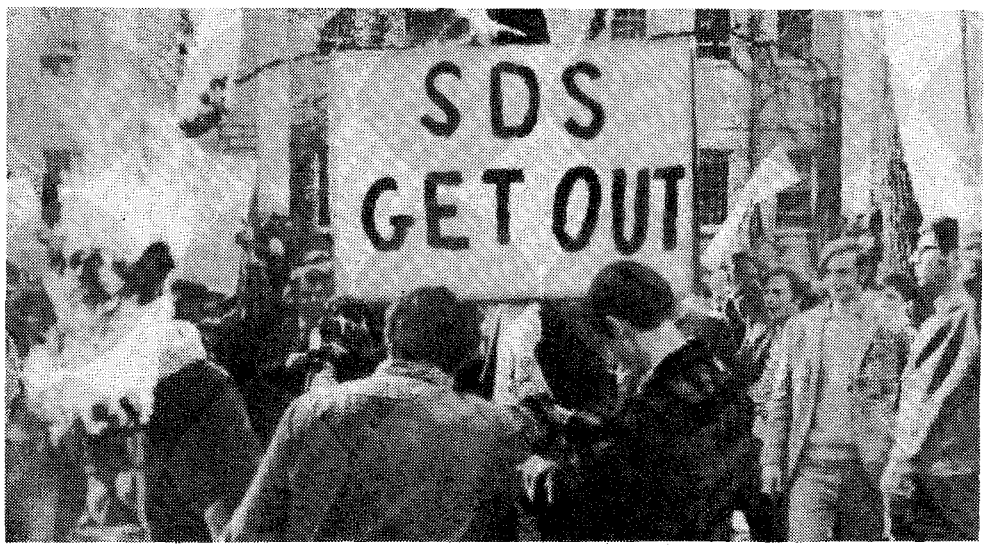
In September and October 1964, a floor of the Berkeley campus administration building was "captured." The staff of the dean of students' office was forced to flee over the roof of the building. A few days later a police car was captured and held for 32 hours, one of the longest episodes of mass interference with due process of law. The police car and its occupants were finally released after negotiations and major concessions to the mob by university officials. In December the entire administration building was occupied by more than 800 persons, and was held until police cleared the building by making mass arrests.

The pretext for these major disorders was first related to the demand to use campus facilities for collecting funds for political purposes; later the slogan "free speech" was introduced.

Since 1964 the tempo of disruption has rapidly increased until there is rarely a day that a campus somewhere in California is not in difficulty. Two campuses have constant turmoil: the Berkeley campus of the University of California, and, during the past few years, San Francisco State College.

Certain trends are evident. There has been a shift in tactics from non-violence to planned and announced violence. There has been a shift from mass confrontation to guerrilla tactics with beatings, the disruption of classrooms, shootings, bombings, arson and general vandalism and destruction.

Initially, the participants in these incidents were primarily from the campus, although they represented only a small minority of students and faculty. More recently their ranks have been swelled by large numbers of outsiders who have no legitimate connection with the campus. Mobility between campuses has increased and just recently in California even high schools have become heavily involved in disorders.



Not all students are happy with the dissent raging on the nation's campuses. Above, Harvard students register their disapproval of the SDS actions at that college last week.

Following a half-million-dollar fire on the University of California campus in Berkeley, an editorial appeared in the San Francisco *Examiner* of Jan. 24, 1969. I quote:

"The arsonist-set fire at Wheeler Hall Auditorium on the U.C. Berkeley campus sets a new high in the wave of criminal violence perpetrated during current strikes and attacks against Bay area educational institutions and educators.

"Here is a partial catalog of recent crimes, including some involving potential murder:

"Feb. 9, 1968: four firebombs damaged naval ROTC building at U.C. Berkeley.

"Feb. 19, 1968: flammable liquid set fire on porch of naval ROTC building at Stanford, causing $35,000 damage.

"May 7, 1968: naval ROTC building at Stanford destroyed. Will cost $70,000 to replace.

"July 15, 1968: a $100,000 fire destroyed the office and irreplaceable effects of former Stanford President Wallace Sterling.

"August 6: two fires were set in the Stanford student activities office.

"September 14: a bomb blasted the naval ROTC building at U.C.

"December 11: a firebomb was hurled at the administration building at San Francisco State College.

"December 13: College of San Mateo students smashed windows and broke crockery in the college cafeteria.

"January 5: shots were fired into a San Mateo home in the mistaken belief it was the residence of a college trustee, endangering life.

"January 7: the home of Philip C. Carlington Sr., former dean of instruction at the College of San Mateo, was severely damaged by firebombs. He and his family were lucky to escape with their lives.

"January 10: firebombs were thrown into the home of Edwin Duerr, coordinator of internal affairs at San Francisco State. One failed to go off. If it had, Duerr, his wife and three children would have been killed or gravely injured.

"January 16: a firebomb was defused in the state administration building. It would have killed anyone within 25 feet.

"January 17: a mob of strikers smashed windows and crippled the sprinkler system in a rampage at San Jose State College.

"January 20: two firebombs exploded on the U.C. campus."

"Those who see nothing but high moral purpose behind the current campus violence are invited to reread the above."

Just as there have been trends in militancy, there have also been patterns of response to destructiveness. Campus administrators have typically been slow to act and quick to concede. Often they belatedly call in the police only when real danger becomes all too apparent.

In California today, there is continuous concern at all levels of government, including the governing boards of the universities and colleges, about campus problems and violence. The concern of all is for the protection of students, for the integrity of the learning process, and for society itself.

It is tragic that the campus, which has represented a forum for expressing differences of opinion, for the pursuit of truth, and for the peaceful resolution of problems, has now become the arena for oppression by revolutionaries, vandals and arsonists.

It may seem incomprehensible that a portion of our population—including some students, some faculty members and outsiders—are attempting to overthrow our democratic way of life. It is equally incomprehensible in a democratic society—which is the pinnacle of man's dream for self-government and dignity—to find so many of its citizens standing mute and helpless while their basic values and processes are assaulted.

Students of Plato and other political philosophers should today recognize a condition long anticipated: When the majority does not function, our society falls into the hands of the most cunning or the most powerful.

For some time, the climate of our society has not been conducive to the most responsive and responsible citizenship. I need only cite the letdown which followed World War II, as such periods follow all wars—a sort of recess from social responsibility following a time of total commitment to a cause larger than ourselves.

The prosperity which then followed led to affluence for the great middle class—that group which historically has set our basic standards of behavior and attitude. Affluence often leads to self-centered behavior and a smaller chance of experiencing maturity and good judgment. It weakens pride in meeting challenges and lessens cooperation among individuals. . . .

A democratic society depends upon an active majority of "civilized" individuals, who express, each in his own way, the values of the culture. In this way traditions of fair play, of freedom of speech, of equal opportunity to learn, even of the right of life, are protected.

A democratic society develops laws largely to protect individuals from the extreme behavior of those who are not bound by the cultural values and who are not persuaded by the normal expressions of approval and disapproval by their peers.

It is obvious—but so important that it bears repeating—that as an increasing number of citizens refuse to become involved, society for its survival must depend increasingly upon law enforcement. Law enforcement becomes a substitute for the moral suasion previously exercised by the people themselves.

There is general agreement that a small percentage of our society is responsible for coercion, threats and violence on our campuses. There is agreement that the behavior of a relative few infringes daily upon the right of the many.

There is agreement, too, that quality education—the pursuit of the truth wherever it may lead, of the opportunity to hear the widest variety of viewpoints on issues—has suffered terrible damage in the past six or seven years. That disturbances have occurred more on some campuses and in some states than others provides no reassurance, because the spread is rapid not only nationally but also locally from colleges into high schools and junior high schools and out into surrounding communities.

Those who speak and write about the increasingly coercive minority reveal their own confusion, and add to the confusion of others, by the descriptive terms they use: "protestors," "demonstrators" and "activists." These terms suggest those persons are engaging in activities normal to American life. Is this normal dissent? Just listen to the words of their leaders:

Devereaux Kennedy, student body president of Washington University, said:

"I want student power to demand 'revolutionary reforms' that can't be met within the logic of the existing American system.

"I'm going to say loudly and explicitly what I mean by revolution," he continued. "What I mean by revolution is overthrowing the American government, and American imperialism, and installing some sort of decentralized power in this country.

"This," he said, "is going to come

This article is excerpted from the text of a statement Gov. Reagan made March 19 to the Special Subcommittee on Education of the U.S. House Committee on Education and Labor.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

about by black rebellions in our cities being joined by some white people. People in universities can do a number of things to help it. They have access to money, and they can give these people guns, which I think they should do. They can engage in acts of terrorism and sabotage outside the ghetto. Negro people have trouble getting out because they cordon those areas off, but white activists can go outside, and they can blow things up, and I think they should.

"But," he concluded, "that's just a minor part of it. We must start up 50 more Viet Nams. The major thing student activists can do while all this is going on is to completely demoralize and castrate America."

Ewart Brown of Howard University said:

"I think we agree that the revolution is necessary, and that you don't conduct a revolution by attacking the strongest enemy first. You take care of your business at home first, and then you move abroad. Thus, we must make the university the home of the revolution. . . ."

Our confusion has been deliberately planned: the banners under which militancy moved were, first, "Abolish HCUA"; then, "Fair Play for Cuba," then, "Free Speech" at Berkeley; next, anti-U.S. Viet Nam policy (often indistinguishable from pro-Viet Cong). Now we have demands for autonomy in determining staffing, admittance to campuses and all matters relative to students of ethnic minorities.

Yet throughout this sequence, we learn that much of the leadership is the same. After the assassination of President Kennedy, the "Fair Play for Cuba" Committee disappeared and new groups, with the same leadership, were formed.

When Mario Savio was the spokesman for "Free Speech" in California he was also referring, in a New York publication, to the issue of free speech as somewhat a pretext—the silver iodide you put in the clouds to make the rain fall!

The Viet Nam "teach-ins"—and who is against teaching?—were, in fact, almost uniformly a series of provocative speeches presenting only one side.

We have noted that there has been a rapid shift in tactics from non-violent coercion to the advocacy of and the use of violence. There also has been a corresponding increase in openness in word and deed—the success of violence has bred arrogance.

It is apparent that there is also a roving leadership which appears on campus and in close relationship to accompanying disorder. National publications of SDS, Black Panthers and other new groups exhort the closing of institutions, destruction of facilities, and the silencing of opposing viewpoints.

Instructions for constructing bombs and how to place them are now commonplace.

In a situation with the majority of students and faculty all too silent, and with a relentless minority of students and faculty (now with outside reinforcements) becoming increasingly effective in harassment and in distortion of the academic environment, we have prevalent college administrations who have proved themselves consistently ineffective.

Typically, we find negotiation, compromise and concession—usually without reference to, or even in the face of, the expressed desire of the majority of students or faculty.

It is argued that there is danger of "escalation" when campus authorities assume their responsibility to enforce laws and regulations. There is fear that in response to authority, other students and faculty will join the participants.

To rationalize their permissiveness and appeasement, administrators themselves often promote myths which confuse those both on campus and off. They speak disparagingly of "generation gap" at a time when too many parents are in awe of, and tend to imitate, their own children. They speak of a "new breed with wisdom and conscience" at a time when research has clearly indicated a social and emotional immaturity of youth to a degree previously unknown (although linked with better scholastic preparation).

Administrators speak of "freedom" when they are describing license. And whereas a few years ago they insisted that, for the protection of institutions of higher learning, partisan political activity not be launched from within academic facilities, they now rationalize the use of these institutions by militants for highly partisan purposes as "relevant education."

A few years ago administrators and faculty members jealously guarded the schools' entrance requirements. They now—under pressure and with good intentions—admit a number of students so under-prepared that they can only fail. It should be no surprise that those facing failure react with hostility and frustration, and seek radical change in curriculum in an attempt to remove the threat posed by their inability to attain even minimum standards of performance.

One cannot fault administrators who use tact, whose responses are determined in part by a sense of timing and circumstance, and who recognize fully that irrational, forceful response without explanation and fairness can have only unfortunate results. One must fault, however, total abdication of leadership.

Failure of administrative leadership silences further a majority which is unsure and which is seeking support and guidance. On our campuses with the most turmoil the percentage voting in student body elections is so low that student publications and student government have become the possessions of the militants—the silent majority has no representation.

I might interject here, however, that there have been in recent weeks a few responsible efforts to find voice for the moderate majority. These efforts should be given every encouragement. Sadly we must also note, however, that there have been a few examples of "vigilante-type" conduct by extremists. Continued non-solution will result in new forces on the scene, some of them dangerous.

It is true that regardless of social climate or social change, basic human nature remains the same. Unless limits are set, unless adults provide models for youth to emulate, unless there is reasonable discipline which with experience becomes internalized and leads to "self-discipline," man will become once again only an animal. A culture will revert to a jungle if there are no traditions, values and laws which are respected and defended. Without these, only might will make right.

These tragic circumstances have continued too long. On some campuses it may be too late for a sure solution even if thoughtful and courageous administrators are found. It has already become necessary in California to pass new laws and to rely on law enforcement to a degree not expected and never desired.

In considering laws to govern campus behavior and the use of law enforcement in our campuses, it is important to recall the words of Dr. Hayakawa, who stated: "In a democratic society, the police are there for the protection of our liberties. It is in a totalitarian society that police take our liberties away."

One of the purposes of these hearings is to inquire into the effectiveness of provisions of the higher education amendments of 1968, and in various appropriation acts directed at the elimination of federal aid to students who violently disrupt the functioning of a college or university.

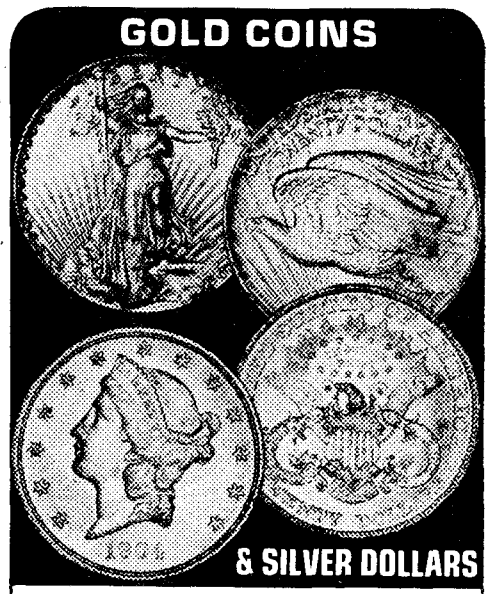
I welcome such provisions if they be fair and effective. On some of our campuses we are informed that a disproportionate number of students receiving federal aid have been involved in disruption. This probably results in part because militants have been using demands for ethnic studies as the vehicle for confrontation and disruption.

Withholding federal monies would surely serve as a deterrent and would hopefully redirect protest into appropriate channels. Also of importance is that public confidence in such programs will be further reduced if they are, or are believed to be, the source of disorder.

May I suggest that it would be helpful if there were greater uniformity among various programs concerning the procedures for withholding aid to those who disrupt. Also, it may be necessary that such provisions be absolutely mandatory so that they will not be thwarted because of pressures on administrators or by current administrative style.

Since the withdrawal of government assistance will often be tantamount to removal from the campus, in the interest of fairness as well as of responsible administration, campus officials should be urged to be equally concerned about those who commit violence who are not receiving aid.

I stated earlier my support of these provisions if they are *effective*. Too often students have heard threats which are not followed through. This leads to disrespect for appropriate authority, including the authority of government. An escalation of threats with no subsequent action leads to an escalation of violence with no concern for results.



COLLECTORS! INVESTORS!

	XF	Unc.
$20 U.S. Gold Coins St. Gauden's or Liberty Type. Each	$79.00	$83.00
4 Piece Set Unc. Gold in Plexiglas Liberty $20, $10, $5, $2½		$245.00
St. Gauden's $20, Indian $10, $5, $2½		$274.00
5 Uncirculated **Silver Dollars,** 1 from ea. of 5 mints. "CC", "D", "S", "O" & Phil. Five coins		$ 35.00
20 Uncirculated Silver Dollars, each of different date or mint. 20 coins		$ 68.00
100 Uncirculated Silver Dollars. 20 each of 5 dates from 3 mints. 100 coins		$298.00

All coins shipped insured and prepaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. Your personal check accepted. To reserve order, phone (702) 322-5914.

OUR LATEST COIN PRICE LIST AND JEWELRY CATALOG FREE ON REQUEST

SIERRA SILVER EXCHANGE

P. O. BOX 948 H RENO, NEVADA 89504

Our banking and credit references include the Nevada National Bank

"I find HUMAN EVENTS to be a publication that prints the facts concerning current issues and commonsense opinions to be gleaned from these facts. May they have another 25 years!"

—JOHN WAYNE

HELP HUMAN EVENTS GROW DURING ITS 25TH ANNIVERSARY YEAR!

Send $1 introductory subscriptions to the many concerned Americans who need the facts: your relatives, friends, co-workers, local community leaders and civic groups. Fill in as many of the coupons below as you can—**now**!

Name _____ (Please Print)
Address _____
City _____
State _____ ZIP _____
Gift Card to read "_____"

Name _____ (Please Print)
Address _____
City _____
State _____ ZIP _____
Gift Card to read "_____"

Name _____ (Please Print)
Address _____
City _____
State _____ ZIP _____
Gift Card to read _____

Name _____ (Please Print)
Address _____
City _____
State _____ ZIP _____
Gift Card to read _____

Name _____ (Please Print)
Address _____
City _____
State _____ ZIP _____
Gift Card to read "_____"

Name _____ (Please Print)
Address _____
City _____
State _____ ZIP _____
Gift Card to read "_____"

Gentlemen:
Please enter 5-week introductory subscriptions to HUMAN EVENTS for the persons named above, at just $1 each. I understand the expenses of billing are prohibited by the low rate, so I enclose my payment of $_____

4/19/69

Name _____ (Please Print)
Address _____
City _____
State _____ ZIP _____

Mail To: Human Events • 422 First Street, S.E. Washington, D.C. 20003

Please list additional subscriptions on your own stationery

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Wolff's Visit Got State Dept. O.K., But Why?

By WILLARD EDWARDS

Nine years ago when he was 17, Karl Dieterich Wolff was brought from Germany to the United States at government expense to spend a year in a Marshall, Mich., high school.

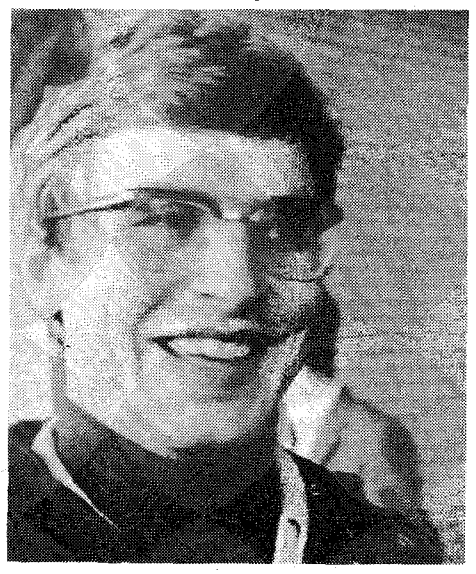
He was the recipient of benefits under the educational exchange program on which more than $350 million has been spent in the last decade to promote understanding between the younger generations of the world.

The blond, bespectacled Wolff, a precocious youth, spent most of his stay, by his own account, enlightening his young American classmates on the evils of the system under which they lived.

He was particularly horrified at the practice of opening classes and meetings with a pledge of allegiance to the flag.

"I felt the necessity to show them how hypocritical it was to talk of 'peace and justice for all' in a country which denied peace and justice to Negroes, Jews and other nasty foreigners [sic]," he said.

Describing his American stay as "most invaluable experience," Wolff went back to Germany where he became chairman of the Socialist German Student league, a replica of Students for a Democratic Society in this country.



German student rebel Karl Dietrich Wolff has been in the forefront of much of the European student "unrest."

Now, at the age of 26, he was back in the United States, inciting students to violence on more than 20 college campuses from New York to California.

He spoke the language of the trained revolutionary, denouncing the United States as an "imperialist aggressor" in Viet Nam, hailing the Viet Cong as "liberators," urging youth to duck the draft or desert the Army if inducted.

Proclaiming himself a "Marxist," he delivered harangues under SDS auspices. "Go into the streets," he told students. "Police are your natural enemies."

The State Department, which had picked Wolff in 1959 as an exchange student, was again responsible for his presence here in 1969. Ignoring his record as an agitator, it instructed the American Consul at Frankfurt, Germany, last January 13 to give him a visa for his American campus tour.

Wolff was before the Senate Internal Security subcommittee which is investigating to determine if revolutionaries from abroad are being brought here to whip up frenzy at American colleges.

He showed up at the hearing with some 30 followers, young Americans, not all hippie types. They obviously regarded Wolff as a hero, snickering at his sallies, particularly when he saluted Chairman Strom Thurmond (R.-S.C.) as a "bandit," prefixing the term with an obscenity.

Wolff's obvious aim was to provoke a citation for contempt. He refused to answer questions, clapped his hands and chanted, shouted tirades against the "pigs" in authority in the United States.

Among them, he listed President Nixon who, he asserted, had based his whole political career on smearing Alger Hiss. Another victim of persecution, he said, was Gerhart Eisler, the head of a Communist spy ring who escaped arrest here, later to appear in high office in East Germany.

He never succeeded in arousing Thurmond, who said later that Wolff's own words were more revealing of his mission than any subcommittee action. Finally, disappointed at his inability to bait Thurmond or the subcommittee counsel, J. G. Sourwine, Wolff shouted "Shut up!" at the chairman and stalked out.

The subcommittee sent a transcript of the hearing to immigration authorities. They promptly ruled Wolff an "inadmissible alien," canceling the visa. On his arrival in Montreal, Canadian authorities gave him 24 hours to leave the country. On March 18, Wolff was over the Atlantic on his way back to Germany.

Why he was ever admitted to this country in the first place excites some wonder. Even Wolff found it strange, noting that he had been rejected for entry three times before permission was suddenly granted a week before the Nixon inaugural.

"I got it [the visa] from a lame duck Administration," he remarked. "Anyone can draw his own conclusions from that."

(1969, Chicago *Tribune*-N.Y.*News* Syndicate)

The Costs of Union Monopoly

From the Richmond *News Leader*

Ordinarily, statistics make for dull reading, but the National Right to Work Committee has just released some figures on economic growth in the past decade that offer compelling arguments against closed-shop laws.

More than 52 per cent of the 2.3-million new manufacturing jobs created in the decade 1957-1967 were created in 19 states with right-to-work laws, although these states have but 28 per cent of the nation's population.

During the same period, production workers' average weekly wages in these 19 states increased by more than 41 per cent; by comparison, production workers' wages in non-right-to-work states increased by only 35 per cent. The Committee also provides some other pertinent statistics:

• The top seven states in ranking on creation of new manufacturing jobs have right-to-work laws. Twelve of the top 15 in this category are right-to-work states. (Virginia placed 16th, with a creation of 80,100 new manufacturing jobs during the decade, or a 30 per cent increase.)

• In right-to-work states, capital expenditures increased by more than 178 per cent during the decade; by comparison, capital expenditures in non-right-to-work states increased by only 74 per cent.

• During the decade, personal income increased by 92 per cent in right-to-work states, while personal income in non-right-to-work states increased by only 74 per cent.

• The only three states to record net losses in manufacturing jobs during the period studied were non-right-to-work states: Massachusetts, West Virginia and New York.

The gains recorded by right-to-work states clearly show the inaccuracy of union claims that open-shop policies retard economic growth and slow wage increases. To the contrary, right-to-work states can boast of superior success in creating new jobs and in bringing about higher standards of living through increased personal income.

By creating more than half of 2.3 million new manufacturing jobs in right-to-work states, industrial leaders also recorded their preference for doing business in areas where law protects a man's right to work without joining a union. Thus it can be proved that union monopoly doesn't pay; it costs.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING CORNER

Insertions consonant with the character of HUMAN EVENTS will be accepted at the rate of 40¢ per word plus $1 for box number if desired. The fifth in a series of identical ads will be given free as a frequency bonus. Copy accompanied by payment is required 21 days before publication date. Write: Advertising Department, HUMAN EVENTS, 422 First Street, S. E., Washington, D. C. 20003.

SHOP BY MAIL

U.S. $20 Gold Coins. Your protection against inflation. $80 ea., 10 for $795, 100 for $7,900. Davis Coins, P.O. Box 2263, Orange, Calif. 92668

Rare Collector's Memorial. Actual reproduction of front page New York Herald April 15, 1865, issue. Full coverage and comments of President Lincoln's assassination. Send $2. Aux AA Group, 310 Charlene, Kirkwood, Mo. 63122

Free Record Catalogue listing thousands of classical, opera, folk, jazz, popular, show, spoken, religious and language records. Mono and stereo. Buy by mail and save from the largest, exclusive mail order distributor in the world. Send name, address today to Dept. HE, Chesterfield Music Shops, Inc., 12 Warren St., New York, N.Y. 10007

CAPITAL TO INVEST

Business Loans. $500 to $2 million. 1,000 sources. Free details. Counselor-5. Harlingen, Texas 78550

REAL ESTATE

For Sale: Oceanfront condominium apartment, Rehoboth Beach, Delaware. Short drive Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Wilmington. Ferry ride away from Cape May. Two bedrooms, two baths, carpet, pool, sauna. Fully furnished. Rental income potential $3,600 per season. Excellent tax shelter. $45,000 and assume large first trust. By owner, Human Events Box 192.

Summer Homes, beach front. Old lime Connecticut Summer season, $2,000, excellent bathing. Franklin Oil Co., Kensington, Conn.

Quiet, peaceful, **Southern Utah Mountain Valley.** Level rich fertile land. 5 acres with water and mineral rights, surveys, roads, utilities: $1,500 cash or terms. Western Lands, Human Events Dept., P.O. Box 17407, Holladay, Utah 84117, (801) 278-1545.

EMPLOYMENT OFFER

We are seeking a bright and aggressive young man with a background in management, business, accounting or related fields. Must be confident of ability to eventually assume management responsibilities. Our man will be a self-starter who is interested in, and well informed about, politics and conservatism. Washington, D.C. area. Give us complete details about your personal history, education, work experience, and salary requirements. Replies confidential. Box HE 191.

PERSONALS

Four "Will" Forms and booklet by Lawyer, plus Guide to Wills. $1. (Guaranteed). National Forms, Box 48313-HE, Los Angeles, Calif. 90048

Connecticut woman teacher, early 30s, **plans Western trip**, summer, desires companion pay own expenses. Human Events Box 193.

VACATIONS

Worldwide Freighter Guide — $1.25; Rates — Schedules — 700 passenger-carrying freight lines. **Traveltips**, 4021 EBN Bell, Bayside, N.Y. 11361

Vacation. Come to the tropical, fully modern, Matecumbe Resort Motel, Florida Keys. Box 287E, Islamorada, Fla. 33036

INVESTMENTS

The V & K Investment Letter: Recommendations on high-quality growth stocks to buy now and hold. Stock investment course. Send check to V & K Investments, Inc., P.O. Box 2314, San Francisco, Calif. 94126. $23 per year, $12.50 for six months, $7 for three months. Subscription not assignable.

EMPLOYMENT

Audio Technician desires employment in evangelical Christian organization. Write for resume. Human Events, Box 194.

TRAVEL

Science Study, Europe. College credit, Summer 1969. One-week units. ESC, Box 854, Corvallis, Ore. 97330

BOOKS

Books-Search Service. Used, out-of-print Conservative, Libertarian. P.K. Slocum, 7733 Corey St., Downey, Calif. 90242

One Church, A Grass-Roots View of the Protestant Ecumenical Movement by Carolyn T. Abbot. A well-documented case against the unification of denominations. $4. plus 20¢ postage and handling from Exposition Press, 50 Jericho Turnpike, Jericho, N.Y. 11753

MISCELLANEOUS

The Libertarian: Laissez-faire economics, romantic esthetics; a rational philosophy applied to contemporary culture. One year (12 issues)—$5. Sample on request. **The Libertarian**, Box 36, Wenonah, N.J. 08090

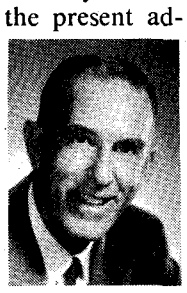
PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

SPOTLIGHT ON CONGRESS

EEOC Militancy

By SEN. PAUL FANNIN (R.-Ariz.)

There is little doubt in my mind that much is amiss in the present administration of the equal employment laws in the nation. Some have tried to make this simply into a regional problem, yet we have employers from all over the nation who are affected. We have had companies with outstanding records, such as Allen-Bradley of Milwaukee, which are not even remotely connected with the South; they have been practically vilified by public pronouncements of the EEOC.



We have had the entire TV and movie industry branded as—and I am quoting exactly—"racist dogs," and the EEOC chairman has not spoken a moderating word.

In my opinion, it is time for us to get down to cases. It is time for courage, yes and even temper, to be exhibited in this matter. It is time for Americans of all races to grow up and drop some of this "super-sensitivity" that has been fostered over this race issue.

It has always seemed strange to me that those who have appealed the loudest for a "color blind" society are in the forefront of the mob claiming they have been mistreated on the basis of color. I say, if you want treatment without regard to race, sex, national origin, and all the rest of it, then you are going to have to quit asking for special treatment because of those same factors.

There is no question but that discrimination—and unfair discrimination—has existed in all parts of the country at various times. We are all concerned with that. The thrust of every major legislative effort has been to insure, so far as is possible, that such legally perpetuated discrimination does not continue. I know of no reasonable man that will quarrel with that aim.

At the same time, to claim special treatment—discriminatory treatment, if you will—in an attempt to redress past wrongs, real or imagined, is plainly unfair and un-American. I cannot redress the wrongs which my great, great grandfather may have committed against your great, great grandfather; and I suggest that if the situation is reversed, you are just as helpless as I. So let us leave this quibbling about past differences. We are in the present—the here and now—let us move on. [Ed. Note: EEOC Chairman Clifford Alexander resigned his post as chairman April 9.]

Peacenik Pressure

By REP. ROBERT MICHEL (R.-Ill.)

I recently received in the mail a check for $95 from an organization calling itself "Another Mother for Peace" along with a statement that this was a "final payment" on the "invest for peace" project. This check was sent to me, the group said, because of my vote against what it called arms appropriations. Since I have consistently voted for strong defenses for the nation, I cannot understand where the group obtained its list of congressmen to be so rewarded. The activities of this group are a slur on the integrity of Congress, a petty and improper attempt at vote buying. I wonder how many other members have received checks from this group. Also, why an odd amount such as $95? The implication of a final payment is that other checks had been sent; however, this is the first I have ever heard about this organization and in checking with the House Internal Security Committee find that they have no records on this group. It is lobbying activity such as this that damages the cause of those sincerely interested in promoting peace, and cast aspersions on Congress. In returning this check I am informing this organization that Congress is not for sale, that its votes for peace come from conscience, not contributions, and that the surest path to peace is a strong United States.

Farmer Should Resign

By REP. JOHN ASHBROOK (R.-Ohio)

Mr. James Farmer was recruited and signed to be a member of the Nixon Administration. Mr. Farmer was not, to the best of my knowledge, under any coercion or compulsion when he joined the Administration. Neither, as far as I know, was he forced to join the board of directors of SANE.

Now it is time for Mr. Farmer to resign from one or the other. Personally, I would prefer his choosing to resign from the Administration. The two are not compatible, but it should be his decision.

One of the few plays the Administration called is the decision to deploy the "Safeguard" ABM system. As a member of the Administration, it seems only reasonable that Mr. Farmer either say nothing about the decision or support it. Actually, one can only wonder what credentials Mr. Farmer presents to indicate his expertise on the ABM decision. I know of his past pursuits and remember no mention of his being an expert in the fields of national defense, foreign policy, nuclear armament, or rocketry.

He is, however, a member of this [Administration] and also a member of SANE. His double duty came recently when SANE sponsored a full-page ad in the New York *Times*, an ad which among other things stated that "President Nixon, Secretary Laird and their advisers in the Pentagon seem to have lost touch with reality." "They're mad, they're absolutely mad," the ad starts out. Mr. Farmer was, of course, listed appropriately at the bottom of the page.

I have never taken SANE very seriously. SANE has more than its share of crackpot leftists and I'm sure they have a good time of it all but it does become a bit ridiculous.

But the point is this. Mr. Farmer cannot support both and he should resign from SANE or from the Administration—preferably from the Administration. Or even both.

Legislative Boxscore

The following is a round-up of items of particular interest to Human Events readers:

• The confirmation hearing regarding **Otto Otepka's appointment to the Subversive Activities Control Board** (SACB) will begin April 15, before a special subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee. Otepka expects little difficulty in gaining approval from the subcommittee, whose three members—Senators Eastland (D.-Miss.), McClellan (D.-Ark.) and Hruska (R.-Neb.)—favor his appointment. The real battle for confirmation may come on the Senate floor, where liberal Democrats, anti-anti-Communists and others are expected to oppose the Otepka appointment.

• One of the Administration's first major battles in the field of domestic affairs is shaping up over the bill (HR 514) to **extend elementary and secondary school aid.** Nixon forces had put out the word that they wanted only a two-year extension of the basic school aid program, but the House Education and Labor Committee, prodded on by its chairman, Nixon antagonist Carl Perkins (D.-Ky.), approved instead a five-year extension which would cover the entire Nixon first term. The bill authorizes an estimated $5.3 billion per year for fiscal years 1970-1974, none of which is subject to congressional review. House GOP leaders are plotting a floor campaign to scale down the Perkins bill.

• Senate liberals have once more taken up their now-perennial battle to **establish a Cabinet-level Department of Consumer Affairs**, with hearings being conducted by the subcommittee on executive reorganization. The bill (S 860) before the subcommittee, introduced by its chairman, Sen. Abraham Ribicoff (D.-Conn.), is designed essentially to combine under one roof the approximately 260 federal consumer programs now operated by 33 different government agencies. The bill would also establish an office of consumer counsel, to represent citizens' claims against federal agencies, and an office of consumer safety, to enforce laws designed to protect consumers against faulty workmanship and hazardous products.

• The Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on Criminal Laws and Procedures has begun hearings on several **bills aimed at curbing organized crime.** The major piece of legislation (S 30), sponsored by subcommittee Chairman John McClellan, would permit reorganization of the federal grand jury system, authorize judges to grant immunity to witnesses fearful of self-incrimination, create stronger penalties for falsely testifying under oath and establish new penalties for convicted "habitual" organized crime leaders. A measure introduced by Sen. Joseph Tydings (D.-Md.) would create the post of assistant attorney general for organized crime (S 974), while a bill proposed by Sen. Roman Hruska (R.-Neb.) would outlaw the investment of crime-derived funds into legitimate business (S 1623).

• While the Senate Foreign Relations Committee continues to hear testimony on the **Safeguard anti-ballistic missile system**, Administration operatives are quietly working behind closed doors to line up a majority of votes for the controversial defense system. With proponents and opponents now about evenly divided at 40 senators apiece, the crucial bloc is the 20 members who are undecided. Floor debate on the ABM is expected to begin in late April, with a vote coming in the first half of May.

• Now that President Nixon has decided to support **continuation for a year of the 10 per cent income tax surcharge**, the House Ways and Means Committee will begin hearings on the proposal in the next two weeks. Nixon, in announcing his support, called the surcharge "a temporary tax that must be ended as soon as our commitments in Southeast Asia and economic conditions permit"; the added tax is expected to bring in some $9.5 billion in new tax revenues during fiscal year 1970. Little opposition to continuation of the surcharge is expected in the committee or in either house of Congress; however, unofficial opposition leader Sen. Ted Kennedy (D.-Mass.) has intimated he will tie the tax with a bill inaugurating first-step income tax reforms.

• Another major Republican vs. Democrat domestic battle is shaping up in the House over **amendments to the "War on Poverty" program.** The Nixon Administration, while it has yet to prepare its poverty proposals, has said it favors only a one-year extension of the program and transfer of the Head Start and Job Corps programs from the Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO). Rep. Carl Perkins, who enjoys exercising his power, has rammed through his Education and Labor Committee a bill granting a five-year extension and retention of both programs under OEO. House Republican leaders will strongly resist both Perkins provisions. Also, Rep. Richard Roudebush (R.-Ind.) has introduced a poverty amendment (HR 581) which specifically prohibits the government to use federal "poverty" money to help finance cooperative business projects which are in direct competition to privately owned firms.

• Senate and House committees and subcommittees are continuing hearings on a number of vital matters; among these are: **electoral college reform,** by the Senate Judiciary Constitutional Amendments subcommittee (see Boxscore, March 8, 1969); **income tax reforms**, by the House Ways and Means Committee (March 22); **seizure of the U.S.S. "Pueblo,"** by the special subcommittee of the House Armed Services Committee (April 5) and **federal aid to student demonstrators**, by Rep. Edith Green's special subcommittee on higher education (Feb. 22).

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

A brilliant young minister asks,
"Is God really dead—or is He just thoroughly disgusted with us?"

THE PROTEST OF A TROUBLED PROTESTANT
by Harold O.J. Brown

FORGIVE US for repeating what has become banal, but millions of Christians are sick at heart over conditions in our churches. Yes, there are protests. But all too often, they take the form of shrill tracts that put off the intelligent reader and, in truth, do no credit to the good cause they aim to serve.

But now the Rev. Harold O.J. Brown has put the case for traditional Protestantism in a new book that is graceful in style, compelling in its message. Here is a book that faces up to all the questions that are troubling you and your children—and if the answers are blunt and unfashionable, they come from a man who can look the Zeitgeist in the eye and still be a convinced and convincing Christian:

☐ *What has happened to moral values in America; to the religious convictions that used to guide us in our family and our national life?*

☐ *Isn't the Brave New World of the Liberals a world of computers and beer cans, pollution and glass towers—and spiritual emptiness?*

☐ *What is going on in the churches? In your denomination? In your own congregation?*

☐ *Are* **we** *losing touch—or is it the world that is heading off toward nowhere, ever more convinced of the "truth that there is no truth?"*

The arrogant age we live in flings these questions up at us. But Harold Brown, very much the modern man, finds truth, and life, in the old beliefs. If you sometimes feel your spirit sagging, this book rekindles hope.

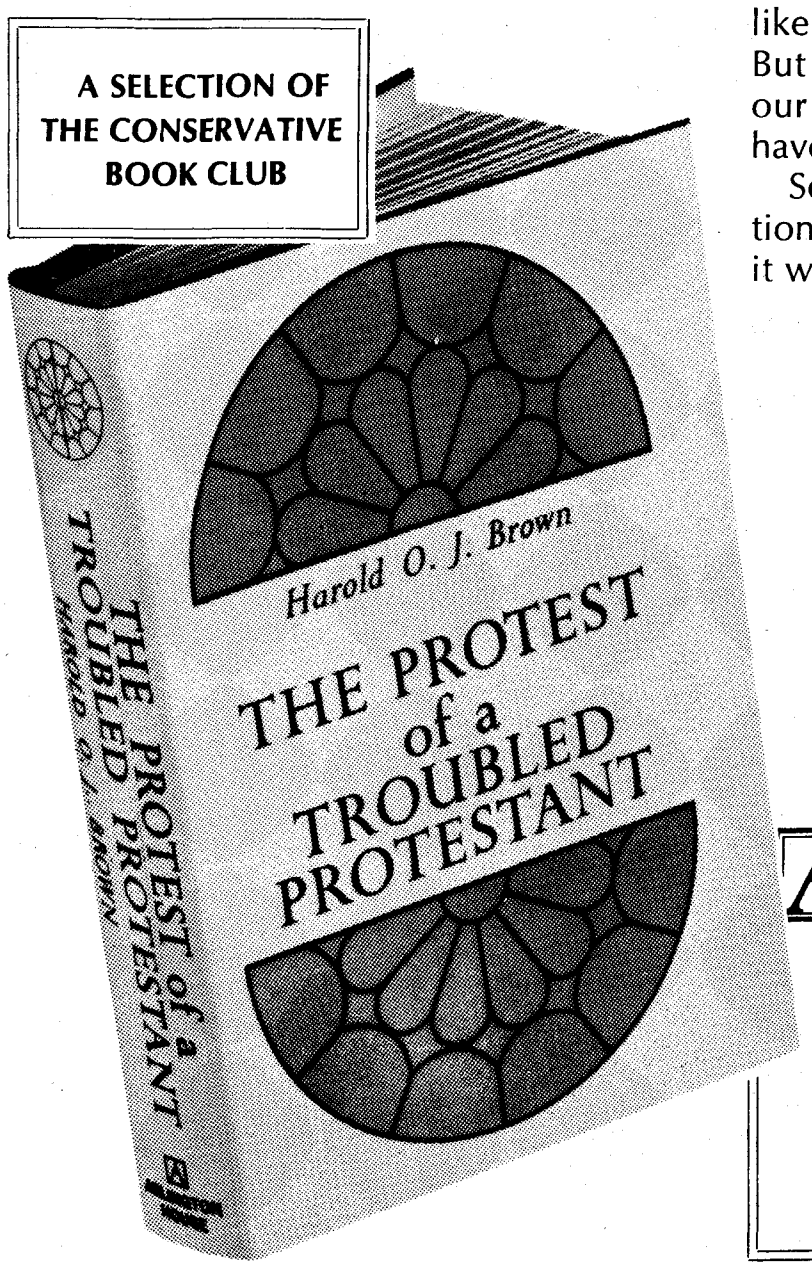
And if someone dear to you, perhaps a youngster in college, now feels that the Christianity of our fathers is no longer "relevant," Harold Brown puts the case for the old faith in reasoned terms that command respect.

Risk-Free Examination

The Protest of a Troubled Protestant is the work of a *committed* Christian who with great candor and insight faces the serious (but not insurmountable) problems of the besieged Church. The answers he reaches are not easy, nor pat, nor likely to ring pleasant in the modern ear. But we can see in our churches, and in our own lives: the easy, pleasant answers have failed.

Send for a copy on risk-free examination. If not well pleased, you may return it within 30 days of delivery, and receive a refund in full plus *extra cash* to cover return postage. Mail coupon with $5.95 to your bookseller or: Arlington House, Publishers, 81 Centre Ave., New Rochelle, New York 10801.

A SELECTION OF THE CONSERVATIVE BOOK CLUB



Dr. Brown's pen probes at every issue facing the Church today. Examples:

- **Christ's kingdom not of this world. What this means for the Christian. Why "City of Man" theologies founder.**
- **Christianity's defensible good works. The social obligations of the Christian. Why it is *unnecessary* to add *social* content to the Gospel.**
- **Yesterday's blasphemy, today's commonplace from the pulpit. The *motives* for unbelief. The secular fevers: relativism, syncretism. What they are and how they infect the Protestant denominations.**
- **Worship that is a bore. Ritual without content.**
- **Theology: the science we hold in common with devils, not angels. Theology in the scientific age. Is it comparable to other sciences? Can it be forced to fit the 20th century by the modernists? The need for literal inspiration.**
- **Is the U.S. a Christian nation? The limits of legislation. The "substantial minority" who profess faith.**
- **How the teachings of some Church leaders reverse the priorities of Jesus.**
- **Prohibition vs. civil-rights legislation.**
- **Why some of the most sensitive, most deeply committed, most orthodox Christians attend no church.**
- **Roman Catholicism's interest in the new Protestantism: is it healthy? Grave dangers of ecumenism.**
- **Politics: is it "the vehicle through which the will of God is done in the world today?"**
- **Accommodating the Christian message to *the times and to the world: why it never* succeeds.**
- **Disobedience to rightful authority equals submission to tyranny. Casting out one demon only to have seven worse take over. Nihilism and the drug "experience." Difference between authority and tyranny.**
- **The Liberal-evangelical chasm. Liberal theology: *another religion*. The greatest reality in Protestant theology today.**
- **Bishop Pike's new cause. Cults, spiritualists, and other nonsense. Satan worshippers: not amusing.**
- **Hallmark of today: rejection of reality. The Beatles. Allen Ginsberg. *Blow-up*.**
- **What Christians have to tell the oppressed and downtrodden, and what to hurl in the teeth of the oppressor.**
- **Why legislated morality does not work. Repeat: does *not* work. Legislative excesses.**

Articles by Dr. Brown have appeared in *Christianity Today*, *National Review*, *The Freeman*, *Eternity*, *Christian Herald* and several foreign publications, including *The Times* of London—on sports. He is an ordained minister in the Congregational Church, and presently serves as the theological secretary of the International Fellowship of Evangelical Students in Lausanne, Switzerland.

How to get this book FREE Would you prefer us to send you this book free? You can get a free copy by joining Arlington House's affiliated company, the Conservative Book Club. Your only obligation as a member is to accept 3 books from among the 50 to be offered by the Club over the next 15 months, after which you may resign at any time. Membership entitles you to a free subscription to the monthly Club Bulletin, plus the opportunity to buy any Club book at 20% to 75% off retail price plus shipping. If you accept the monthly selection, no need to do anything. It is shipped automatically and the Club charges your account. If you don't want the monthly selection, you merely let the Club know on the handy form always provided. If you prefer this plan, please check the appropriate box in coupon and mail today.

To your bookseller or

ARLINGTON HOUSE·PUBLISHERS
81 Centre Avenue, New Rochelle, New York 10801

Gentlemen: Please send, postpaid, THE PROTEST OF A TROUBLED PROTESTANT by Harold O.J. Brown. My payment of $5.95 is enclosed. If not pleased, I may return book within 30 days for full refund plus extra cash to cover my return postage.

HE 251

*Name*_____

*Address*_____

*City/State*_____ *Zip*_____

☐ Send THE PROTEST OF A TROUBLED PROTESTANT *free* and enroll me in the Conservative Book Club. I agree to buy 3 Club Selections in the next 15 months at 20% to 75% discounts plus shipping.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED